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No. 26

FARMERS TO SHIP COTTON TO EUROPE

TEXAS FARMERS THROW DOWN GAUNTLET TO GREAT BRITAIN.

THEY DEFY SEIZURE

Have Offer for a Million Bales—They Demand Protection.

Fort Worth, Tex., Dec. 27.—The farmers of Texas have thrown down the gauntlet to Great Britain; they will defy seizure by sending 1,000,000 bales of cotton, whose destination will be "somewhere in Europe."

The offer to buy this large quantity of cotton was received by presidents of farmers' unions at their meeting in New Orleans, Dec. 6. According to the proposition, producers will be paid 20 cents a pound for all cotton delivered at a "certain neutral port," the purchase price to be deposited in an American bank subject to order as soon as the ship reaches port. When the offer was received no one, not even officials of the union gave serious attention, for apparently there was no way to ship cotton to any but entente all ports.

Later farmers and business men of the south got together and decided to give the proposition a thorough test—it was too good to pass by. A Christmas present of nearly \$6,000,000 to the farmers would not only be helpful to them, but the entire country, especially Texas, which state will supply the bulk of the consignment.

Arrangements have been completed for the first shipment, according to Henry N. Pope, president of the Texas union, and the vessel will leave Galveston within a month. Pope is confident of delivering the goods, for he points out that England would have good reasons to hesitate in seizing an American ship, flying an American flag and taking a cargo owned by American farmers and bound for a neutral port.

Pope, Peter Radford former president of the Union, F. S. Welnet head of the Texas warehouse department, and Texas bankers have asked the state department whether the Union states will protect the shipment and prevent seizure by the British. These inquiries have been referred to Con. Johnson of Tyler, Tex., Solicitor-General. Even if the state department fails to give assurances that England will refrain from such seizure, the Texans will make the shipment anyway, and if the British do hold up the vessel and seize the cargo the farmers' union, backed by allied interests will demand of President Wilson and congress that the United States immediately discontinue sending to the allies not only munitions of war, but also food.

Should England seize the cotton on the high seas, that country would be bound to take the case to a prize court and pay the farmers the original contract price, 20 cents a pound; nevertheless, the farmers declare they will not stand for any prize court procedure, declaring that there is no international law that prevents one neutral from shipping goods to another neutral.

The price of 20 cents, is almost double the prevailing market price. But the Farmers' union is required to charter the vessel and pay part of the transportation charges. Pope estimates that the final price to the shippers will be about 17 cents. And if the south is able to fill the order for 1,000,000 bales, other orders will follow, it is declared, and give the south a great lift toward prosperity. Pope points out that England buys American cotton then sells it to European neutrals at a higher price, which constitutes unfair discrimination.

Pope admits that the cotton will ultimately go to a belligerent, but refused to say whether it is destined for Germany.

"There is no idea of sending the entire 1,000,000 bales at once," explained Pope, "but we will send one ship even if she is sunk. We want the government to give us protection that is due us. I do not mean gun

protection. The United States should help us by not selling the country that would seize this cotton any munitions, meat, goods or anything. The southern farmer wants just one thing—a market for his goods and now that he has it, why should England be permitted to destroy this market?"

Pope also said that 5,000 farmers had agreed to supply product to fill the gigantic order and that the consignment for the first ship is being gathered.

The country buying the cotton, according to the union president, has agreed that none of it will be used in making materials for war, expecting to use all of it for domestic consumption.

American Boy Killed By Shell in France.

Paris, Dec. 25.—Richard Melville Hall, of Ann Harbor, Mich., a volunteer driver attached to that section of the American ambulance operating with the French army in Alsace, was killed on Christmas eve while in the performance of his duty. Hall was twenty-one years old and a son of Prof. H. G. Hall, of the University of Michigan. He will be given a military funeral at the front tomorrow afternoon. Details of the young man's death have not yet been learned, except that he was driving or standing near his car when a German shell struck and demolished it. L. P. Hall, a brother, serving in the same section will return immediately to Paris.

SKIRTS TO BE SHORTER THAN EVER THIS SPRING

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 25.—"Oh-h-h," gasped the women, and then they blushed.

"Isn't that awful," said a matron. No one heard her. Eyes and interest were center on the trim ankles of young women exhibiting advanced spring styles for the Chicago Garment Manufacturers' Association at a local hotel last night.

The skirts cleared the polished floor by nine inches. Shorter skirts are to be the thing.

For women of conservative taste they are to be six inches from the floor; for the others, at least nine. There was a greater tendency toward flares, often "Charley Chaplin" pockets.

Sleeves were full above the elbows and tight below them.

The general aim of the designers seemed to be youth.

Coats varied in length according to the style. Top coats were shown in shorter lengths, with sport coats from 26 to 28 inches. The manufacturers were enthusiastic at their dinner, asserting they had received the largest orders in their experience.

HAMLETT NOT SATISFIED WITH OFFICIAL COUNT

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 29.—It is announced here today that Barksdale Hamlett, the present state school superintendent, who was defeated at the recent election by James P. Lewis for secretary of state, has employed attorneys to file at once contest proceedings in the Franklin circuit court.

Hamlett is a citizen of Hopkinsville and was the Democratic nominee for secretary of state. His opponent, on the Republican ticket, was James P. Lewis, and, according to the official count made by the state board of election commissioners, Hamlett received 209,639 votes and Lewis received 209,754 votes. Lewis' majority was 115.

Before the certificate was awarded Lewis, an injunction was sued out by Hamlett in various counties asking for recounts in certain precincts and, notwithstanding the fact that the decision of the courts were mostly in his favor, he still ran behind Lewis.

Lewis will take the oath of office and begin his duties as secretary of state next Monday.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF THE ROUGH RIVER OIL & GAS CO.

Hartford, Kentucky.—Notice is hereby given that the Rough River Oil & Gas Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Arizona, is dissolved by unanimous consent of all of its stockholders and board of directors.

This December 23, 1915.

Rough River Oil & Gas Co.
M. L. HEAVRIN, Pres.
E. G. BARRASS, Sec'y.

LINER SENT DOWN WITHOUT WARNING

AMERICAN CONSUL CABLES NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ESCAPE.

JAPANESE ARE AROUSED

United States Will Not Permit Delay in Case of Sinking Ancona.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The sinking of the Japanese steamship Yasaka Maru will be made the subject of diplomatic negotiations by the United States, if it is established an American citizen was aboard when, as described in the official advice received today, a submarine of unknown nationality torpedoed the vessel without warning.

This became known tonight after the state department had officially announced it had no record of the American passport granted to W. J. Leigh, survivor of the disaster, who had been called in consular press dispatches, an American.

Should it develop that Leigh is actually an American, the United States will feel justified in addressing inquiries to Germany, Austria-Hungary and Turkey, in an effort to establish the submarine's nationality. It is considered practically certain, however, the craft was Austrian, as it is said in Teutonic quarters here that no German or Turkish submarines are operating in the Mediterranean near where the Yasaka Maru was attacked.

The state department officials are waiting for information in regard to Leigh with considerable anxiety. If he is entitled to United States protection, the fact that he was aboard the liner undoubtedly will complicate negotiations with Austria over the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona.

There has been no developments in the Ancona negotiations. America will not permit delay in the case by lengthy communications.

Tokio, Japan, Dec. 27.—Detailed advice received here today from Port Said concerning the sinking of the Yasaka Maru corroborates previous statements that the steamship was torpedoed without warning. It is said she was attacked at 2:35 p. m. by a submarine whose presence had not been observed. No flag was visible.

Shortly after the torpedo was discharged two periscopes, one long and one short, appeared above the water within 400 feet of the steamship. They moved to a position off the stern of the starboard side, the Port Said advice relate, as though ready to discharge a second torpedo if necessary.

After the Yasaka Maru sank a conning tower was visible for a brief time at a point about a mile away.

The report describes the manner in which all on board the steamship entered the boats safely, this having been accomplished in about ten minutes of the time the torpedo was discharged. The captain caused the boats to be tied together. Sails were hoisted, and in accordance with a plan arranged previously by wireless, a southerly course was taken. This was held until midnight, when the French gunboat which rescued the passengers and crew was met.

During the evening the periscopes of the submarine reappeared, only a few yards from the boats, but the submarine itself was not visible. The passengers praised the captain and crew for their coolness and discipline. There was no sign of panic throughout the long ordeal.

According to a statement made to the diet by the finance minister there was on board the Yasaka Maru gold to the value of 1,000,000 yen (\$500,000).

American Surrendered Serb Captain.

New York, Dec. 25.—Douglas M. Dold, of this city, surrendered the city of Nish, Serbia to the invading Bulgarian army after the Serbians had retreated. Dold was in charge of an automobile squad sent from New York in June to the relief of the Serbians. He has just arrived home. He said when he realized that Nish

would be captured the people appealed to the bishop of Nish to induce Dold to take charge of the surrender and ask protection for the people. When the Bulgarians neared the city, Dold, the bishop and a throng of young women bearing garlands went out to meet them. While the flag was raised the bishop introduced Dold who showed his passport, and made the request for protection. He said the Bulgarians behaved splendidly.

Before the surrender, Dold said, men tried to give him outright hotels, places of business, frantic women implored him to marry them in order to secure protection through his passport.

Hardship, overwork, privation, resulted in Dold becoming blind, and compelling his return home.

VAIN QUEST FOR BURIED TREASURE OF THE INCAS

Colea, Panama, Dec. 27.—Harry A. Barber, a United States post-office inspector who has been in the interior of Peru trying to locate the buried treasure of the Incas, will start for Washington to-day, having, it is understood, failed in his quest.

Inspector Barber was sent to Peru to investigate for the Federal authorities at Wilmington, Del., the alleged existence of a \$500,000,000 placer gold deposit, which figures prominently in the McCune case, in which the du Ponts and other leading Delaware financiers are mentioned.

McCune, it is said, floated a large corporation on the strength of having discovered the source of gold of the ancient Incas. He finally became involved with the Post-office Department. McCune is now at liberty under \$10,000 bail and, according to Barber, is in Peru again endeavoring to locate the treasure.

ANCIENT BARBER ALSO A SURGEON

In the times of Louis fourteen, and of Henry the eighth, a process of differentiation was under way, for there were then barbers proper or perurquiers, barber-surgeons and surgeons, says a writer in the Boston Globe. The barber-surgeons were made to confine themselves to minor operations of blood-letting and drawing of teeth, while, on the other hand the surgeon was prohibited from 'harbory or shaving.' This distinction has been broken down in recent years by the surgeon, who most frequently acts as a barber before undertaking his more specialized activities.

The barber's sign two centuries ago consisted of a striped pole, with a basin suspended from it. Both the basin and the stripe indicated that his surgical function was of special importance, for the former represented the receptacle for blood and the latter the ribbon for wrapping the arm during and after the bleeding.

The basin has disappeared from the sign, but the striped pole is of historic significance to the man of medicine, and he should humble himself before it as he enters the tonsorial parlors. Whether the alternating red and white so often seen were significant of a white bandage about an arm we do not know, but it might well have been the case.

Until the Lister doubtless both barber and surgeon were alike, equally aseptic and septic. Then came a separation in this respect, but more recently the welder of the razor and shears is also finding partly from compulsion, that cleanliness makes him more godly in his trade.

While the barber now limits his surgical practice to squeezing out blackheads or extracting burrowing hairs, he on the medical side applies facial massages and attempts to cure seborrhoea, alopecia and ringworm. Cleanliness inside and out is an essential of health, and so far as can be accomplished by external treatment the barber might with sufficient training excel the dermatologist who only prescribes.

The barber though his fees are small and his working hours long, is still working in line with his proud manipulator of the scalpel, for the latter is still but a cleanser of the inside of the body. And the former is a cleanser of the outside of the body. The barber will flourish when the surgeon has faded under the glare of the rising sun of sanitary and hygienic knowledge, which, by example, the former is even now helping the foster.

BREAK WITH VIENNA LIKELY

REPLY TO SECOND AMERICAN NOTE EXPECTED TO RESULT IN RUPTURE.

DEMANDS NOT TO BE MET

Nothing Apparently Remains For U. S. But to Sever Diplomatic Relations.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Austria, according to unofficial information received in authoritative quarters here today, will not meet the demands of the United States in her forthcoming reply to the Acona note and Teutonic diplomatic relations.

Although the State Department so far has received from Ambassador Penfield, at Vienna, no forecast of the reply, it was understood that unless some excellent reason for continuing diplomatic correspondence on the subject was presented no course seems to remain but to break off relations.

State Department officials are expecting information about the reply which might have been secured by Ambassador Penfield during informal conferences with Baron von Bur-laa, Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Advice received recently through Baron Erich Zwi-dinek, the Austro charge here, were to the effect that Austria would be 'guided by concern' for good relations existing between the two countries. Analysis of this phrase has led officials to believe that the Vienna Government will attempt to argue the contentions of the United States and possibly suggest arbitration.

The position of the State Department is that there can be no discussion over the official admissions of the Austrian Admiralty, which formed the basis of the correspondence, unless Austria deales the accuracy of that statement. That, however, is regarded as being extremely unlikely, as the Admiralty statement was forwarded by the Foreign Office to the United States for its information.

KILLING AT McHENRY CHRISTMAS EVE

A deplorable homicide occurred at McHenry, this county, on Christmas Eve night about 9 o'clock, when Will Maddox shot and almost instantly killed Adam Nave. Maddox conducts a barber shop and pool room at McHenry and Nave worked around the mines. Both men lived there for a number of years and are well known. The killing occurred in the barber shop.

It is said that Nave was usually the solicitor for any of the unfortunates around the mines and was passing around a paper for contributions to some charitable fund when the trouble came up out of which the killing grew.

Maddox had declined to contribute toward some subscription which Nave was promoting, because the latter, as he stated, was in an intoxicated condition.

Late in the evening Nave went into Maddox's barber shop and after discussing the failure of the latter to contribute to the fund being gotten up, it is charged, picked a quarrel and finally lunged at Maddox with a drawn knife. Maddox avoided Nave and drawing his revolver, fired one shot, which hit a vital spot of the victim. Apparently Nave had dipped his head when approaching Maddox, for the bullet struck him in the top of the head and either lodged in his skull or went down in his neck, for it did not come out. He fell to the floor and lived about two hours, but did not regain consciousness. Doctors were summoned at once, but it was soon seen he was past human aid. It is said that the open knife which Nave had held in his hand when attacking Maddox was found by the doctors at his feet.

Immediately after the shooting Maddox concealed himself for awhile, fearing violence from the friends of Nave.

Sheriff Keown, of Hartford, was immediately telephoned for and taking Deputy Sheriff Bratcher, he went to the scene of the killing, about five miles from here. They were unable

to locate Maddox at the time, although a thorough search of the community and the residence of Maddox was made. They then returned to Hartford.

A short while after the sheriff and his deputy had returned to Hartford, word was sent to Deputy Sheriff Isaac Sharp, who lives at McHenry, that Maddox was waiting at a designated place not far away and wanted to be taken into custody. Deputy Sharp went and got Maddox and brought him to Hartford, arriving here about 3 o'clock Saturday morning. Maddox was at once placed in jail.

Maddox was brought before County Judge Wilson Monday, when, by his Attorney, Mr. E. M. Woodward, he waived examining trial and his bond was fixed at \$600, which was at once given and he was released from custody.

Nave was about 60 years old and leaves a widow and four sons, two of whom are married and reside in Indiana and the other two live at home. Maddox is a considerably younger man and has a wife and five children. He was crippled in a railroad accident some years ago and wears a cork leg.

There is said to be no consensus of ill feeling against Maddox among the people of McHenry, as it is contended that he shot Nave in self-defense and when the latter was approaching him with an open knife. It is said Maddox went behind a counter in his shop and warned Nave not to approach him any further.

Nave was a well known and popular citizen and his alleged intoxicated condition was perhaps the only thing that impelled him to jeopardize his life in his attack upon Maddox. The case will go into the hands of the next grand jury for further consideration.

TOWN LAID WASTE BY FIREWORKS EXPLOSION

Pikeville, Ky., Dec. 27.—The town of Grundy, Buchanan county, Va., was almost wiped out by fire Sunday night according to advices reaching here today and the losses amount to over \$100,000. The fire started from an explosion of Christmas fireworks.

The fire started near the mouth of Slate Creek and a high wind drove the flames directly through the town for a distance of several hundred yards before the frantic efforts of the bucket brigade could bring it under control. A number of dwellings and store buildings were reduced to ashes, the heaviest losses falling upon the estate of the Watkins estate. The courthouse also suffered to the extent of about \$10,000.

Pan-Americans Meet.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Preliminary to the opening to-morrow of the two weeks' session of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress, its members met to-night at an informal reception by the official United States delegation, headed by Judge George Gray, of Wilmington, Del., member of The Hague Peace Court. Another informal meeting was that of the women visitors, who were received by a committee of American women.

Men and women representing the twenty-one American countries attended the gatherings and representatives from the South and Central American Embassies and Legations assisted in the introductions.

The last of the delegates arrived today and the congress will open formally to-morrow, when Vice President Marshall and Secretary Lansing will address the joint session.

BRITISH STEAMER, LADEN WITH SUGAR, IS BURNING

New York, Dec. 26.—Fire, said by the police to have been of suspicious origin, was discovered late today aboard the steamer Inchmoo, owned by the W. Runciman Company of Newcastle England, while she was loading with sugar at the foot of Warren Street, Brooklyn. The loss has not been determined, but it will be considerable.

The fire seemed to be burning in a dozen places at once in hold No. 3. Firemen fought the flames an hour before they were extinguished.

The Inchmoo was to have sailed Tuesday for British ports, and 3,400 tons of sugar had been taken aboard when the fire was discovered. The steamer, a vessel of 2,314 tons, arrived here December 18 from Gibraltar and Bermuda.

LAND SALE FOR TAXES

By virtue of taxes due me, the sheriff of Ohio county, Kentucky, I will on the first Monday in January, 1916, expose at public sale at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m., the following lands, or so much thereof as may be necessary to produce the sums required, viz:

No. 1—East Hartford.

Ashley, Leona (My Mont Gads) 120 acres..... 4.92
Bozarth, Clayton, 25 acres..... 13.48
Brown, M. W. 100 a..... 14.16
Fielden, D. M. 13 a..... 4.95
Hines, Sarah Ann, 40 a..... 2.96
Lee, B. P. 15 a..... 6.05
Mosley, Dollie, 125 a..... 10.89
McDonald, P. H. 300 a..... 42.96
Nelson, J. D. 49 a..... 8.79
Pendleton, E. B. 1 T. lot..... 22.22
Reid, B. Pearl (By J. W. Reid) 1 T. lot..... 1.25
Sullenger, C. R. 4 a..... 9.75
Stevens, A. L. 355 a..... 84.46
Schroeder, N. A. 30 a..... 8.79
Schroeder, Emery, 2 T. lots..... 3.09
Wood, S. E. 28 a..... 6.29
Work, E. W. 47 a..... 8.36

No. 2—West Hartford.

Barnard, M. W. 120 a. 1 T. lot..... 38.03
Blair, W. M. 1 T. lot..... 10.02
Davis, Robert, 60 a..... 16.77
Glenn, J. H. 48 a..... 22.48
King, D. W. 1 T. lot..... 6.14
Lace, W. D. 1 T. lot..... 4.91
Lace, W. D. & Sister, 1 T. lot..... 10.88
Nall, Miss Maggie, 1 T. lot..... 10.58
Ross, Mrs. D. C. 179 a..... 29.81
Walker, R. D. 1 T. lot..... 14.80
Watterson, Jeff, 1 T. lot..... 8.61

No. 3—Betha.

Aaron and Tichenor, 100 a..... 22.17
Bidwell, F. B. 62 a..... 13.49
Hoover, L. C. 6 a..... 2.14
Hoover, C. C. 50 a..... 8.02
Hoover, L. C. 155 a..... 17.17
Maddox, G. W. 175 a..... 17.17
Paris, Mrs. R. L. 2 a..... 6.25
Smith, A. S. 50 a..... 8.53
Shawn, Sylvester, 2 a..... 8.70
Wood, Edward, 16 a..... 6.29
Wade, H. L. 80 a..... 8.92

No. 4—Sulphur Springs.

Ashley, Henry M. 50 a..... 8.70
Baxley, C. T. 100 a..... 11.30
Chappell, Mrs. L. B. 120 a..... 16.75
Dever, Miles L. 53 a..... 9.17
Fillback, Mrs. Rilla, 32 a..... 1.35
Lee, Shelby W. 12 a..... 4.87
Miller, J. E. 65 a..... 10.61
Watson, Willie 40 a..... 9.97
Wright, John H. 88 a..... 11.30
Young, Mrs. Manerva 10 a..... 2.39
Young, Wm. 75 a..... 9.97

No. 5—Magnn.

Baugh, C. B. 75 a..... 7.78
Edge, W. S. 75 a..... 11.82
Medcalf, T. H. 75 a..... 8.23
Medcalf, Leo, 81 a..... 10.40
Midkiff, H. B. 60 a..... 11.53
Midkiff, H. C. 100 a..... 11.53
Medcalf, Oliver, 3 a..... 5.40
Medcalf, Mrs. Sarah, 1 T. lot..... 2.42
Neighbors, Mrs. Belle, 73 a..... 12.75
Wedding, Ollie (By Ora Allen), 95 a..... 2.96
Winsatt, Miss Anna, 137 a..... 8.86
Wade, Mrs. Clara, 75 a..... 12.12

No. 6—Cromwell.

Balze, J. L. 80 a..... 8.36
Douglas, R. D. 114 a..... 11.07
Eleher, W. M. 70 a..... 12.44
Hossey, T. C. 1 T. lot..... 10.75
Roynd, D. A. (By Laura Roynd) 60 a..... 7.60
Taylor, P. Y. (By S. L. Stevens), 75 a..... 4.92
Taylor, C. S. 132 a..... 11.53

No. 7—Cool Springs.

Akins, J. A. 77 a..... 9.97
Herrel, W. O. 125 a..... 12.60
Kitchens, Escal, 3 a..... 4.33
Tally, Mrs. L. A. 65 a..... 4.92

No. 8—North Rockport.

Ashley, Mrs. M. E. 1 T. lot..... 4.09
Allen, Dave, 63 a..... 11.53
Graves, E. A. 1 T. lot..... 11.53
Heck, Mrs. Nannie, 1 T. lot..... 4.72
Tilford, Ernest, 1 T. lot..... 8.25

No. 9—South Rockport.

Ashford, J. N. 130 a..... 9.35
Brown, Emery, Mrs. 133 a..... 8.87
Decker, John, 1 a..... 4.94
Phillerson, Mrs. Mary, 60 a..... 6.14
Her, R. E. 20 a & 3 T. lots..... 32.84
Jackson, Mrs. Sallie B. 165 a & 1 T. lot..... 23.44
Maddox, Mrs. Cinderella, 22 a..... 3.62
Robertson, W. B. 58 a..... 9.98
Shafter, Hardy 2 a..... 4.97
Shultz, G. T. 7 a..... 4.97

No. 10—Select.

Antry, Marion S. 60 a..... 9.04
Allen, Mrs. Elizabeth, 10 a..... 1.35
Antry, Mrs. Nola, 50 a..... 2.30
Allen, Ray, 6 a..... 5.15
Balze, George C. 10 a..... 5.40
Butler, A. F. 85 a..... 9.97
Emery, M. J. 97 a..... 10.26
Goff, J. L. 4 a..... 5.11
Hocker, W. G. 82 a..... 16.63
Haven, Marion, 11 a..... 6.54
Morrison, Estill L. (minor) 24 acres..... 2.40
Pearson, Mrs. Sarah, 1 T. lot..... 3.49

No. 11—Horse Branch.

Arnold, B. G. 137 a..... 13.39
Asuburo, J. H. 1 T. lot..... 7.92
Balze, E. E. 50 a..... 5.23
Kelley, U. L. 40 a..... 5.64
Coy, Allen, 50 a..... 3.62

Ferguson, Eloda, 130 a..... 5.59
Hoover, J. T. 50 a..... 6.29
Morris, J. H. 10 a..... 5.64
Miller, J. W. 165 a..... 18.92
Morris, Romney, 75 a..... 8.90

No. 12—Rosine.

Atehlson, Eugene, 213 a..... 12.50
Edwards, Mrs. Mary 100 a..... 4.92
Parks, L. T..... 9.04
Raymond, Jacob, 62 a..... 8.01
Stewart, Harvey, 64 a..... 7.36
Stewart, J. A., 73 a..... 8.90
Stewart, Arthur T., 22 a..... 6.40
Stewart, Mrs. W. H., 130 a..... 4.92
Schroeder, Isaac, 8 a..... 6.05
Taylor, W. C., 148 a..... 13.78
Nright, Albert, 25 a..... 5.64
Wilson, Mary A., 226 a..... 16.82

No. 13—E. Beaver Dam.

Balrd, John, 1 T. lot..... 5.09
Carnson, John, 1/2 a..... 5.40
Davis, Charlie, 1 a..... 4.98
Joskins, Ida, 1 T. lot..... 2.85
McNutt, J. R., 1 T. lot..... 5.09
Monroe, E. G., 1 T. lot..... 6.16
Phelps, Reuben, 1 a..... 6.72
Stewart, Oscar, 20 a..... 8.76
Sproule, R. E., 2 a..... 6.72

No. 14—W. Beaver Dam.

Hines, J. W., 3/4 a..... 3.81
Leach, C. A., 82 a., 2 T. lots..... 23.94
Furner, Will, 1 T. lot..... 4.91

No. 15—McHenry.

Arter, A. C., 1 T. lot..... 4.79
Brown, Charlie, 1 lot..... 6.76
Caddock, C., 1 lot..... 6.76
Fisher, "Will Lee, 1 lot..... 6.93
Hives, John, 1 lot..... 6.14
Hutcherson, Mrs. Ann, 1 lot..... 3.82
King, D. P., 50 a..... 4.98
Jandox, Marlon, 1 lot..... 7.18
Pender, John, 1 lot..... 9.85
Snell, T. C., 52 a..... 7.60
Smith, J. S., 2 a..... 10.23
Tichenor, S. J., 4 lots..... 126.47
Wilson, E. M., 32 a..... 6.05

No. 16—Centertown.

Ashley, Mrs. S. G., 2 a..... 2.46
Ashley, M. L., 50 a..... 7.10
Zilvert, C. W., 118 a..... 20.14
Davis, H. H., 1 lot..... 12.94
Davis, Earl M., 1 lot..... 3.22
Jeffin, Cleve, 3 a..... 4.81
Gleheart, I. T., 50 a..... 9.64
Jones, E. C., 22 a..... 3.62
Jones, Mrs. M. E., 1 lot..... 5.94
Watlock, heirs, 15 a..... 2.44
Mackey, S. A., 1 lot..... 5.31
Rowe, Sarah T., 60 a..... 6.48
Tichenor, M. J., 45 a..... 4.92
Wade, L. B., 1/4 a..... 5.96

No. 17—Smallhons.

Brown, L. H., 1 lot..... 5.77
Bolton, Felix, 30 a..... 4.98
Goodall, E. H., 1/2 a..... 12.80
Willigan, J. C., 93 a..... 12.83
Miller, Mrs. D. A., 1/2 a..... 4.25
Neal, Ella, 100 a..... 10.06
Williams, N. R., 2 a..... 4.33

No. 18—E. Fordsville.

Canaan, Mrs. Martha, 1 lot..... 4.71
Casey, Jim, 2 a..... 4.37
Carden, J. S., 55 a..... 9.99
Evans, Melvin, 1 lot..... 4.48
Hedden, E., 1 lot..... 7.38
Morton, W. C., 5 lots..... 7.07
Pulliam, W., 50 a..... 7.60
Ralph, Mary E., 1 lot..... 1.93
Rusher, Arnold, 1 lot..... 3.47
Stone, Henry, 42 a., 1 lot..... 7.64
Whitler, Mrs. Annie, 1 lot..... 4.09

No. 19—W. Fordsville.

Hulse, G. W., 2 a..... 4.32
Murphy, Ira L., 50 a..... 7.36
Murphy, J. D., 40 a..... 8.67
Newton, C. R., 50 a..... 8.26
Wallace, B. H., 1 lot..... 7.94

No. 20—Aetnaville.

Clark, Jasper, 24 a..... 5.33
lot..... 2.31
Wedding, L. P., 53 a..... 6.49

No. 21—Sleeve.

Brown, G. R., 49 a..... 7.60
Cardea, Herbert, 33 a..... 6.26
Huff, B. F., 100 a..... 11.40

No. 22—Olaton.

Custaberry, Charlie, 40 a..... 6.78
Gentry, Mrs. Mary B., 60 a..... 2.96
Miller, J. M., 136 a..... 17.84
Stone, J. B., 1 lot..... 8.61
Woolen, R. L., 52 a..... 8.67

No. 23—Buford.

Bell, Dollie, 120 a..... 3.62
Cox, Mrs. Fannie, 100 a..... 5.57
Moseley, S. J., 119 a..... 24.14
Mayfield, W. H., 105 a..... 10.23
Mayfield, A. L., 40 a..... 6.29
Milne, M. L., 60 a..... 8.90
Pattin, J. J., 8 a..... 2.62
Ralph, J. T., 5 a..... 6.03
Shumons, Richard, 4 a..... 4.92
Taylor, I. V., 1 a..... 4.27

No. 24—Bartlett.

Bartlett, W. S., 50 a..... 4.98
Chapman (G. W. Johnson and others) 90 a..... 3.62
Chinn, C. C., 67 a..... 16.67
Ezell, Ollie, 100 a..... 8.67
Punk, C. T., 50 a..... 8.01
Punk, T. E., 50 a..... 8.73
Punk, M. G., 50 a..... 7.94
Gossett, B. L., agent, 50 a..... 4.28
Kirk, Mrs. Annie, 92 a..... 5.64
Kirk, G. N., 53 a..... 7.36
Sadler, Mat, 63 a..... 7.99
White, Robt., 64 a..... 7.60
Ward, L. R., 33 a..... 4.33
Westerfield, J. H., 40 a..... 9.50

No. 26—Cervato.

Heilin, C. D., 50 a..... 12.60
Gleheart, W. L., 4 a..... 4.33
White, W. M., 1 lot..... 5.45

No. 27—Pt. Pleasant.

Bishop, T. J., 70 a..... 12.85
Kirtley, W. M., 165 a..... 30.05
Neal, R. C., 36 a..... 7.60

No. 28—Narrowa.

Brown, T. H. 36 a..... 8.01
Condon, J. W. 126 a..... 22.3
Carter, Charlie, 85 a..... 14.9
Foreman, E. D. 65 a..... 10.2
Graham, H. A. 66 a..... 15.8
Harrison, Mrs. Nannie, 57 a..... 4.9
Harrison, Thomas, 70 a..... 11.0
Harrison, Cooper, 30 a..... 8.67
Livers, W. M. 60 a..... 6.7
Williams, Mrs. Martha, 11 a..... 1.25

No. 29—Ralph.

Brown, Mrs. Lousella, 84 a..... 8.67
Evans, C. D. 50 a..... 7.6
Farmer, Ellisha, 20 a..... 5.37
Hendrix, Mrs. Anna, 51 a..... 6.74
Morgan, Mrs. Sarah, 16 a..... 2.9
Norris, C. D. 4 a..... 4.43
Ralph, J. T. 35 a..... 6.04
Whitaker, J. W. 15 a..... 6.89

No. 30—Prentiss.

Fogle, S. O. 108 a..... 21.76

No. 31—Herbert.

Itearden, C. F. 51 a..... 8.92
Spencer, Tina, 117 a..... 11.48
Turney, Elizabeth, 109 a..... 7.58

No. 32—Arnold.

Allen, L. W. 50 a..... 6.82
Byers, W. H. 20 a..... 5.64
Bratcher, Blain, 8 a..... 4.34
Coy, Lawrence, 80 a..... 8.96
Duvall, John, 30 a..... 6.02
Daugherty, W. P. 40 a..... 6.82
Hill, William, 40 a..... 8.67
Smith, Charlie, 50 a..... 6.64
Willoughby, James, 15 a..... 4.68

No. 33—Rander.

Hutchinson, J. M. 6 a..... 4.54
Loney, L. B. 260 a..... 13.69
Southard, John, 20 a..... 12.84

No. 35—Additional.

Hardwick, Mrs. Hettie 1 T. lot..... 19.54

Colored List.

J. H. Baker, a. Pret. 17..... 7.37
Mrs. T. J. Bassett, 1/4 a., 2 lots, Pret. 2..... 13.35
Ella Brookins, 1 lot, Pret. 2..... 5.19
Brookins, Shanks, 1 lot, Pret. 2..... 8.10
Collins, A. T., 57 a., Pret. 1..... 8.67
Coomes, Lem, 1 lot, Pret. 1..... 7.22
Collins, Laura, 1 lot, Pret. 1..... 4.54
Duncan, Wash, 1 lot, Pret. 1..... 4.43
Donley, Dud, 1 lot, Pret. 1..... 4.10
Ford, Gus, 1 a. Pret. 2..... 4.01
Fipps, T. J. 30 a. Pret. 1..... 7.05
Williams, Griffin, 1/4 a. Pret. 2..... 4.72
Hines, Don, 1/4 a. Pret. 1..... 4.61
Haynes, J. W. 10 a. Pret. 24..... 5.33
Hocker, Vig, 1 a. Pret. 15..... 10.00
Hines, S. F., 1/4 a. Pret. 1..... 4.88
Jackson, Clara, 20 a. Pret. 2..... 4.76
Mortin, Jno. S. 110 a. Pret. 3..... 13.77
Mosely, G. W. 1 a. Pret. 1..... 6.05
Mosely, Howard, Pret. 1..... 7.92
Phelps, Wm. 1/2 a. Pret. 8..... 4.33
Parks, Wade, 1 lot, Pret. 1..... 9.00
Parks, W. M. 24 a. Pret. 24..... 5.33
Robinson, Margarette, 1 lot Pret. 18..... 4.20
Hask, Wianle, 1 lot, Pret. 9..... 5.62
Taylor, J. C. 1 lot, Pret. 2..... 7.92
Call, Edmon, 1 lot, Pret. 2..... 4.40
Walker, Martin, 1 lot, Pret. 1..... 5.10

Non Resident.

Bolton, J. J. 200 a. Pret. 24..... 20.63
Bartter, Henry, 47 a. Pret. 4..... 3.61
Crawe, W. T. 80 a. Pret. 20..... 11.48
Darrell, Mrs. Viola, 1 lot Pret. 34..... 4.54
Evans, W. M. 10 a. Pret. 30..... 1.71
Guest, Hugh, 44 a. Pret. 4..... 4.92
Peadley, D. H. 2 lots..... 1.85
Sheriff, J. R. 75 a. Pret. 1..... 8.80
Skillman, Katie, 30 a. Pret. 24..... 1.78
Skillman, Mrs. O. P. 84 a. Pret. 23..... 6.77
Storms, J. B. 63 a. Pret. 5..... 2.53
Thornton, Angelina, 1 lot..... 2.05
Taylor, Mrs. Alice, 180 a. Pret. 23..... 10.82
Whitrow, J. J. 110 a. Pret. 17..... 12.71
McCormick, B. F..... 26.16
S. O. KEOWN, S. O. C.

Why You Should Use Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

Because it has an established reputation won by its good work. Because it is most esteemed by those who have used it for many years, as occasion required, and are best acquainted with its good qualities.

Because it loosens and relieves a cold and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. Because it does not contain opium or any other narcotic.

Because it is within the reach of all. It only costs a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.

Farm, Near Whitesville, For Sale.

We have listed with us a good 105 acre farm 4 1/2 miles South of Whitesville, about half of it bottom land, and forty acres in timber including 58 gum, besides various other trees. No buildings. See us for prices.

BARNETT & SON, Agents.

How To Cure Colds.

Avoid exposure and drafts. Eat right. Take Dr. King's New Discovery. It is prepared from Pine Tar, healing balsams and mild laxatives.

Dr. King's New Discovery kills and expels the cold germs, soothes the irritated throat and allays inflammation. It heals the mucous membrane.

Search as you will, you cannot find a better cough and cold remedy. Its use over 45 years is a guarantee of satisfaction.

RAVE OF GOLD FIELD LEADER TO BE MARKED

High on the summit of a mountain, in a region until recently rarely visited by man, lie the remains of all that was mortal, of the ultimate pioneer of the greatest placer grounds ever discovered in the Western country. This man was George Grimes. When the mines in the northern part of Idaho began to lessen their yields, he, with a small party of kindred spirits, began a quest for further gold ground. This was in the early summer of 1862. A movement is on foot to erect a monument over his grave. Making their way through eastern Washington and Oregon, the party worked through to the head of Mores creek and began prospecting above the site of the present village of Pocatello. They worked their way well into the pass which now bears the name of its discoverer where they began to strike rich prospects.

During their journey into the pass they had seen signs of Indians. They had come up through an Indian trail which crossed the mountain and continued through the Payette and Gold valley. On the day he was killed, Grimes told the members of the party he had a presentiment he was going to meet death. The members of the party went out to prospect, and on their way an Indian, lying in ambush shot Grimes.

Grimes was buried on the summit of the pass, and the news brought to the settlement by the other members of the party during the fall, when they returned with news that they had uncovered the richest placer ground they had ever heard of.

Many times the story of the discovery of George Grimes and his party has been told, the details substantially as related above. There is no disposition in any case to credit the discovery of any other than the leader of the party. Notwithstanding this, unmarked, except for a broken plank fence, lies the grave of this man who led the way to the section whose riches were so great as to be considered as fabulous by those who hear of them now and whose discovery was one of the greatest factors in the settlement and development of the State of Idaho.

Frank R. Coffin, one of those who had a part in the stirring times following the discovery of the Boise basin gold fields, has offered to head a subscription list with \$25. Former Governor Hawley, another of the pioneers whose early life was passed in the mining camps has offered his services as they may be acceptable to the cause.

The plan as suggested involves the erection of a simple coping around the grave, such a mark as the elements may not affect.

For Rheumatism.

As soon as an attack of Rheumatism begins apply Sloan's Liniment. Don't waste time and suffer unnecessary agony. A few drops of Sloan's Liniment on the affected parts is all you need. The pain goes at once.

A grateful sufferer writes:—"I am suffering for three weeks with chronic Rheumatism and Stiff Neck. Although I tried many medicines, they failed, and I was under the care of a doctor. Fortunately I heard of Sloan's Liniment and after using it three or four days am up and well. I am employed at the biggest department store in S. F. where they employ from six to eight hundred hands, and they surely will hear all about Sloan's Liniment.—H. B. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.—Jan. 1915. At all Druggists.

DRY'S WANT VOTE ON PROHIBITION

Washington, Dec. 25.—Leaders of the Anti Saloon league announced today that they would attempt to bring about a vote on national prohibition in both houses of congress before either the administration's preparedness program or its fiscal measures are taken up for consideration.

The dries have their plans all made for a vigorous fight as soon as congress reconvenes on January 4. According to their present program they intend to have their resolution introduced in the house and in the senate by both Republican and Democrats. This will be done to rob of any partisan value.

The first gun will be fired in the house in all likelihood. Unless there is a break in the dries' plans, Representative Webb, of North Carolina, chairman of the house judiciary committee, to which the resolution will be referred, will introduce the measure and then call a meeting of his committee to consider it. According to the dry leaders a majority of the committee will vote to report the measure out.

As soon as the measure is through the house and the dries not only believe they will get a vote on it in the house, but also a two-thirds majority they will seek to have the senate consider it.

If the house is too dilatory in its

Lancaster Loose Leaf Tobacco Co.

Incorporated

Third and Tripiett Streets.

Largest Floor in Town—Best Light.

DAILY SALES. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

All Tobacco Kept Insured.

Last year we sold 9,000,000 pounds, or 40 per cent of all that passed over loose leaf floors and two-thirds of all the Burley.

THERE WAS A REASON—

GOOD SERVICE

Both Phones.

consideration they will probably attempt to obtain senate action first, on the theory that if the senate passes his resolution by the necessary two-thirds vote the house will be compelled to take a vote.

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, will lead the fight for the measure on the Democratic side of the senate. A number of Republican senators are ready to sponsor the resolution on their side.

To Cure Children's Colds.

Keep child dry, clothe comfortably, avoid exposure and give Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. It is pleasant, soothing, antiseptic, raises phlegm and reduces inflammation. The first dose gives relief, continued treatment with proper care will avoid serious illness or a long cold. Don't delay treatment. Don't let your child suffer. Get a bottle today. Insist on Dr. Bell's Pine-Tar-Honey. 25c. at Druggists.

EXPLAINS WHY SHE LEFT FORD PEACE EXPEDITION

Stockholm, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, of New York, who withdrew from the Ford peace expedition Saturday, presented a public meeting of the delegates to-day a long statement of her reasons for doing so and for believing the project was doomed to failure.

"The undemocratic method employed by the managers of the expedition is repugnant to my principles," she said. "Instead of all the members formulating plans, the work has been confined to a few specially selected persons. When the party embarked on the Oscar II, I took it for granted that the rather vague opinion of the body of delegates would be hammered into effective shape by group action and constructive thinking throughout the voyage.

"An organization was not formed until three days before the end of the voyage. To that fact I trace all misunderstandings, discussions, mistakes in policy, inefficiency and inability to get the idea of a mediating peace congress in comprehensive shape before the public.

"The organization, when finally formed, was abortive. The Scandinavian public, which expected clear thinking and a definite programme, were skeptical about the serious-mindedness of the delegates. At the meetings the discussions have been purely private, with the result of ill-feeling, suspicion and condemnation. For the reasons stated, I am unable to continue with the party."

Gaston Plantiff, the personal representative of Mr. Ford, requested Mrs. Boissevain to remain with the expedition, but without no avail.

Since the departure of the expedition from New York, three weeks ago, no meetings have been held at which peace plans were discussed. Most of the discussions have taken place about the dinner tables at the hotels. Between meals the delegates went sightseeing. Mr. Ford's leaving the party on account of sickness last week is regarded as a

MAKING A RECORD

Methods by Which a Phonograph Disk Is Produced.

CATCHING THE SOUND WAVES.

They Are First Impressed in Wax and Then Transferred to a Negative in Copper, and From This Master Mold the Records Are Obtained.

The Edison phonograph, the graphophone type perfected by Bell and Tainter and the gramophone type by Berliner are all based on substantially the same principle. Sound waves set up in the air by any sound are allowed to strike a delicately held diaphragm, which vibrates under the impact of the sound waves. The vibrations are made to leave a record on a suitable medium, and this sound record is used to perform the inverse operation when it is required to reproduce recorded sounds—that is, the record is made to vibrate a sensitive diaphragm and set up in the air particular waves, which convey to the ear the impression of sound.

The differences in the systems are in the way in which the vibrations are recorded. The disk record, which made the machine popular, was first manufactured in the United States in 1887. Improvements in the machine and in the needles followed.

To make a gramophone record a person sings before the mouth of a horn, the object of which is to concentrate the energy of the sound waves upon the recording diaphragm. At the narrow end of the horn are the recording sound box and the machine with its attendant expert. There is a screen between singer and operator to guard the secrets of the sound box. On the further side of the screen is a horizontal table carrying a wax tablet, rotated beneath the recording sound box at a uniform speed, usually about seventy-six revolutions per minute. As the table rotates it travels laterally at a uniform speed, and the wax tablet is thus caused to travel slowly under the stationary recording box. The sapphire cutting point is lowered so as to enter the wax three and one-half to four one-thousandths of an inch, and as the machine runs it cuts a fine spiral groove, running from the edge to the center. The construction of the sound box is secret, as is the composition of the wax tablet.

The next step in the process is the reproduction of the record as a negative in copper. The wax is dusted with graphite and worked into the grooves with a badger brush to make it electrically conductive; then it is lowered into an electrolytic bath of copper salt solution. The wax is kept in continuous motion in the bath until the copper shell is one-tenth of a millimeter in thickness.

This negative is a master, and from this a few commercial samples can be pressed to test the quality of the record. The manufacturers, however, wish to make thousands of copies without hurting their master; therefore they make duplicates of their master by taking impressions in wax composition, from which working matrices are made. Then copper shells are obtained from these in the same way. The copper shell is then backed by a brass plate one-half inch in thickness by soldering under pressure.

Then the matrix is nickel plated on the recorded side in order to wear better and after polishing is ready for the pressing machine. The commercial record is pressed into some substance hard at normal temperature and plastic under heat and very hard and smooth. Various compounds are employed by different makers, but shellac is the principal ingredient. Shellac, wood charcoal, heavy spar and earthy coloring matter in certain proportions are used.

This compound after careful mixing is rolled into thin sheets and divided into sections, one for each record. The section is then pressed by a hydraulic press. The matrix is heated and placed face up in a mold, the label is placed face down on the matrix, and on this is placed in a warm, plastic state enough material for one record. Both halves of the press are furnished with cooling plates, through which streams of water can be passed, and the surfaces are cooled quickly. The record is then removed, the edges trimmed with emery wheels, and it is then ready for sale.—New York Times.

Choosing.
A dozen pretty girls were cavorting about the stage at an amateur theatrical rehearsal when two young men took seats in the last row.
"So your girls in this show, eh?" said one youth.
"Yep," replied the other. "She's on the stage right now."
"Which one is she?"
"The pretty one," came the reply in all seriousness.—Detroit News.

The Sewing Machine.
Elias Howe, whose sewing machine was the first to come into popular favor, was not, it seems, the originator of the idea, as an Englishman had made drawings of such a machine in 1790, and another was in operation in Paris as early as 1830.—Argonaut.

Entirely Too Common.
The Doctor—Madam, you must take more exercise. I should advise walking every day. Mrs. Newryche—Walking! My dear doctor, you must be accustomed to attending poor people.—Philadelphia Record.

The client organ loudest chants the master's requiem.—Emerson.

BUYING A DIAMOND.

If Money Is No Object You Can Get an Absolutely Perfect Stone.

The properly cut diamond has fifty-eight facets, including the table and collet, thirty-two facets above the girdle and twenty-four facets below. The surface of the table should be 40 per cent of the whole.

Perfect, colorless stones form only 5 per cent of all the diamonds produced. A diamond is considered perfect in formation when no flaw or imperfection can be detected under the ordinary "loop" or magnifying glass used by jewelers. The flaws usually found are carbon spots (where the carbon has not crystallized perfectly), feathers, bubbles, hairs, flaky formation, like that in a piece of ice when struck by a hammer. The absolutely perfect stone must be free from all of these defects and cut in the right proportions. The "clean" diamond is free from any flaws or inclusions and is most difficult to find. Many of these flaws are so small as to be imperceptible to the naked eye and really do not affect the brilliancy and beauty of the stone.

Do not expect to get an absolutely perfect stone for any reasonable figure, for they are so rare as to command excessive prices. If you want a good stone see to it that it is of good color and brilliancy and is well cut.

The real requirement of a diamond is that it make a proper effect, and the minute flaws which can be found only with a strong microscope are not worthy of consideration by the ordinary purchaser who wishes to have a good stone almost exclusively for decorative purposes.

If money is no object and you are willing to pay \$500 or more per carat you may hope to secure an absolutely flawless stone, but for all usual purposes you are wasting half of the money expended.—New York American.

WHEN YOU GET ANGRY.

Influence of the Emotion Upon the Adrenal Glands.

Just above the kidneys there are two small glands, each about as big as a pea, known as suprarenal capsules or adrenal glands. They belong to that small group of glands in our bodies which have no ducts and whose secretions, whatever they are, pass directly into the blood. These two little glands play an enormous part in the physiology of hate.

The secretion of these little glands is called adrenalin, and its secretion cannot be controlled by the will. When it is poured into the blood the amount of sugar in the blood will rise in the course of a few minutes between 10 and 30 per cent.

A strong emotion, such as hate, causes an increased secretion of adrenalin in the glands and simultaneously an increase of sugar in the blood, and this sudden accession of sugar supplies the muscles with a much needed food. So that one of the effects of the secretion of adrenalin would be a direct benefit to a man in a rage wishing to exercise stern muscular effort involving fight, conflict or struggle. It has been proved that the removal of the adrenal glands has a weakening effect on muscular power, and an injection of adrenalin has an invigorating effect, and not only does adrenalin bring out sugar from the liver stock to feed the muscles, but it also restores fatigued muscles, at least temporarily.

Men in a state of hatred, therefore, are in the same condition as men who are putting out their utmost physical effort. They are in a condition, should they come across the object of their hate, to exert the maximum harm upon it.—New York American.

Why the "Baltic" Sea?

How the Baltic sea got its name is unknown. It looks thoroughly classic—"Mare Balticum." But Tacitus knew this stretch of water as the Suevic sea, from the neighboring people of the Suevi, and the name Baltic does not appear before the eleventh century in the "Chorographia Scandinavica" of Adam of Bremen. It is supposed to have some connection with the great and little "Belts." Germans, Swedes and Danes call these waters the East sea (Ostsee)—a name which is obviously impossible for a Russian.—London Standard.

Newton and Gravitation.

Sir Isaac Newton never attempted to tell the people of his day what gravitation was. His very frank statement was as follows: "I do not anywhere take it upon me to define the kind or manner of any action, the causes or physical reasons thereof or attribute forces in a true and physical sense to certain centers when I speak of them as attracting or endowed with attractive powers."

An Explanation and a Hint.

"How do you account for his remarkable success?"
"I don't know unless it was that he was always too busy on his own work to stop and spend time trying to account for the success of others."—Detroit Free Press.

Crowd of a Million.

It has been estimated that a million persons assembled in a crowd, with due allowance of three square feet a person, would cover an area of about seventy acres.

Warned.

"She told me that I might hope."
"Better look out! I've known girls to say that when they intended to accept a chap."—Puck.

ANIMAL DISCIPLINE

Wild Beasts Obey a Sort of Code of Military Tactics.

BABOONS AS REAL SOLDIERS.

They Post Sentries at Night and When Feeding and Have Front and Rear Guards When on the March—A Wild Horse Company in Battle Array.

In these days of general interest in things military it is interesting to know that certain animals are governed by what appear to be almost military regulations. Among animals only the gregarious, of course, show qualities of leadership and discipline.

Wild horses obey their leader more implicitly than any soldiers, however well disciplined. Mustangs are wary, difficult to approach and almost impossible to capture, owing to the devotion with which they follow their leader and to a code of signals that they never disregard.

A short, shrill neigh is a command to flee; a long drawn, far carrying neigh is the rallying call when the herd is scattered; a squeal orders the stallions to stand ready to fight off dangerous beasts, and a wild snort indicates the sight or scent of man. The snort of a mustang can be heard half a mile or more.

Certain movements are also important as signals. At the first hint of danger the horse that detects it throws his head and tall high in the air, stands motionless and gazes fixedly in the direction from which he anticipates trouble. Usually that is enough to put the enemy herd on the alert. Should the enemy prove to be bears, wolves or any foe against which the drove can defend itself the "signal horse" dashes forward, prancing from side to side, rearing and striking the ground. Should their most dreaded enemy, man, be approaching the horse will circle far in toward the main body, and as he turns for one last look he will snort out a trumpet-like blast. Then with a rush, a roar and a clatter of hoofs the entire herd is gone—the leader in front, the stallions in the rear, the colts in the middle.

Even old, well trained work horses when turned out to pasture will generally select a leader and be governed by him. The herd commander may be an old and gentle mare or the wildest and warriest horse of the drove. In the latter case the herd often becomes almost as difficult to handle as so many wild horses, whereas the old mare will keep her drove in the most tractable condition.

The peccaries of Mexico have a battle cry that is never disobeyed—a short, vicious squeal, quickly repeated and kept up without ceasing. That noise drives the little beasts frantic, all within hearing rush to get into the fray, and nothing short of death stops their charge. If the hunter does not shoot his peccary so dead that it cannot emit a single dying squeal his only safety lies in instant flight.

The peccary has also a note that sounds the retreat. It is a grunt something like the "woof, woof, woof" of a bear as he dashes away from danger. An American guide who lives in Sonora, in Mexico, can imitate that note and says that he can stampede a gang of the brutes at will with it.

The baboons of Africa probably have the best military regulations of any of the animals. While they are feeding in a dangerous place they set sentries on every side—big, wise, veteran baboons that sit perfectly quiet and keep a vigilant watch. At a sharp bark of warning from one of these outposts every ape ceases his occupation, even the babies hush their cries on the instant. At another bark all may resume work or play, or again, the second note may carry a different message; then the leader gives an order, and all retreat rapidly to the denser parts of the forest.

When travelling these creatures have both a front and rear guard. A half dozen powerful apes scout well in front of the main body, now suspecting the woods from the ground, now climbing to the tops of the tallest trees. If the traveler comes on a tribe of baboons he usually sees only one of the scouts, which bares his teeth savagely, barks once and is gone. Farther away the hunter may observe the whipping of branches, as the rest of the tribe retreat so rapidly that no man can overtake them. Should the observer happen upon the rear guard, he will observe that they behave differently from the scouts. Not silent or cautious, they constantly give quick, sharp commands, now angrily chiding some lagging youngster or giving another a slap and a bite.

As far as we know the baboons are the only apes or other animals that post a sentry at night. Commonly they sleep in caves among the cliffs, and when all have retired to rest you may be sure that one of their number will be wide awake, sitting on some exposed rock or other point of vantage, from which he can see in every direction. Not even the leopard, the most determined foe of the baboon, dares to attack them at night unless he can surprise and kill the sentry. When attacked they will fight in defense of their families until the last "mau" is dead.—Youth's Companion.

Innovation.

"Blifflins has a scheme for getting rich. Says it's sure to work."
"Well, it will do more than he ever did."—Judge.

A frown on the face casts a shadow over the heart.

WASHING THE EYES.

Also How to Shut Them to Keep Out Soapy Water.

It is a common thing to screw one's eyes up as tightly as possible when washing, in order that the soap shall not get into one's eyes. Many of us remember, especially when children are concerned, how much a strong soap smartens when the suds steal under the eyelids.

We should never get soap in our eyes if we closed them naturally, as in sleep. The eyelid is an absolute protection. Certainly no soapsuds can penetrate the membrane, and equally certainly the way in which the eyelashes cover the actual joint make it impervious. The eye, when closed in sleep, is light proof, a much greater test of being shut than the ability to shed soap water.

On the other hand, when we screw up our eyes tightly, which is done by contracting the muscles of the eyebrow and the upper cheek, a number of creases are formed down which the soapsuds trickle, and the eye, which seems so tightly shut, is really more open to annoyance. The more tightly the eye is held, however, the more does the lower lid force up the protecting eyelashes of the upper lid and thus prevent the watershed that the naturally closed eye makes.

In modern city life, where there is so much dust, the eye should be washed every day. The trick of opening one's eyes under water, which every good swimmer knows, can be easily done in an eyeglass, or, for that matter, in an ordinary basin. To put the face down in clear cold water and open and shut the eyes once or twice not only will give a feeling of freshness, but for those who use their eyes a great deal it will be found a great preventer of eye strain.

In washing out the eye, however, it is necessary to be careful. Soapy water should never be used, as in most soaps there are chemicals of a drying and alkaline character, which are excessively injurious to the eye.—Washington Post.

JUDGING A PLAY.

Frohman Didn't Agree With Tree That Barrie Had Gone Mad.

Frohman weighed a play by the idea in it, and he never produced a play, however arbitrary in story or characters—as, for example, "Peter Pan"—without being able to name specifically the elements of success he thought it possessed.

"Barrie has gone out of his mind," Frohman, I am sorry to say it, but you ought to know it, we are both so fond of him," said Sir Herbert Tree to Frohman one night. "He's just read me a play. He is going to read it to you, so I am warning you. I know I've not gone woozy in my mind, because I have tested myself since hearing the play, but Barrie must be mad. He has written four acts all about fairies, children and Indians, running through the most incoherent story you ever listened to, and what do you suppose—the last act is to be set on top of trees!"

But the following day Frohman heard "Peter Pan" and accepted it at once. Long afterward he gave these as his reasons: "First, it was written by Barrie; next, it was unmistakably a fine novelty. The most emphatic play in any theatrical season, the one that is most likely to focus general public attention, is the most novel. You can estimate its novelty by the amount of fineness a play contains, for the common in life, like the poor, is always with us and can never seem novel. Only the fine registers with the emphasis of novelty. People go to the theater not to see life as it is, but as they wish it were. The theater's business is to present not life, but the illusion of life. Youth is the illusion of life, old age the delusion, and 'Peter Pan' is packed with youth; so I was for it."—John D. Williams in Century.

Home of the Chinchilla.

The chinchilla, a little animal the size of a squirrel, is met with only in the Andes of Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru and northern Chile and is never found under a height of 9,000 or 10,000 feet. The Indians are eager trappers and hunters of it for its fine fur. The skins are well seasoned with salt and made up into small packages for dispatch to the towns, whence they are shipped abroad.

Young Girls and the Stage.

Mrs. De Navarro, formerly Mary Anderson, our beloved actress, receives deluges of mail from all parts of the world asking her advice to young girls who would go on the stage. She puts it this way: "Don't go on the stage unless the feeling that you can rise to the top within a very few years is so strong within you that it amounts to a moral certainty."—Boston Herald.

Office and the Man.

"What do you think of this theory that the office should seek the man?"

"Properly applied it is all right."

"Yes?"

"But it should not be made an excuse for sitting around waiting for a job to come to you."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Playing Safe.

"In years to come somebody undoubtedly will want to publish your life and letters."

"They may go as far as they like with my life," said the eminent and astute politician, "but I shan't leave my letters."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Few Have It to This Extent.

"Pa, what is business tact?"
"Knowing the cash customer just as well as you know the one that runs up a bill every month."—Detroit Free Press.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

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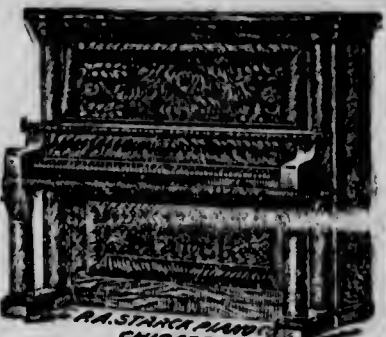
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Hartford Republican.

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ESTILL BARNETT, Associate Editor

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TELEPHONES.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

For President 1916
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

DEATH OF COL. BARNETT.

The people of Hartford were inexpressibly shocked on Wednesday just after noon to hear that Col. C. M. Barnett, editor and proprietor of the Republican, had expired a short time before at the Fort Hospital in Nashville, Tenn., where he had gone for treatment a few months ago. In a measure his friends here—which included the whole citizenship of the town and community—were prepared for the sad news, for they knew he was in a very serious physical condition and that an apparently unavoidable operation might prove fatal; but hope in such cases is powerless to resist the shock of bitter disappointment when a human life hangs in the balance and fate casts the deciding weight against anxious solicitude.

For months Col. Barnett had been ailing, yet his friends could see he was bearing up with stoic fortitude. His ailment was not clearly apparent and diagnosis failed to reveal the exact cause. Finally it was decided that he should go to Nashville, Tenn., where live his eldest son, Allison, and married daughter, Mrs. E. W. Cooper, and see what the doctors at the Fort Hospital could do for him. His wife accompanied him and within the past few days his youngest son, Estill, went to be present when the operation decided upon was performed. For weeks past efforts had been made to build up his weakened physical condition to withstand the ordeal.

When he was put upon the operating table local anesthetics were used to deaden the pain for the first incisions of the knife, and then the surgeons reached a point where a stronger agent had to be used to produce complete anesthesia. He had been under the influence of the latter drug only about twenty minutes when his heart collapsed and with a few spasmodic palpitations, ceased to beat forever. In the meantime the surgeons had gone far enough to locate the cause of his ailment and had he lived long enough to be revived, he would probably have entirely recovered. The vermiform appendix—that strange organ of the body for which the doctors say they have never discovered the particular use—had become enlarged and elongated and had wrapped itself around an adjacent intestine, thus setting up an ailment and condition which only a surgical operation could relieve and which in this case meant death in either alternative. It seemed that fate was against the patient from the first.

It would be hard in this feeble tribute and in these faulty words to fittingly set forth the worthy life and notable activities of Col. Barnett. He had lived the most of his life among us and we all knew him as one neighbor knows another. And we knew him but to love him for his noble character and unselfish deeds. He knew the value of loyal friendship and he practiced it. Perhaps he had some faults which come to human kind—who hasn't?—but the worthy points of his character so far outweighed the common frailties of mankind that we must give the meed of praise to one who commanded the respect and esteem of so many of his loyal fellowmen, both here and elsewhere, for Col. Barnett was widely known. He had arisen from an humble farmer's boy to stations of distinction and honor. These were the gifts of his friends.

Col. Cicero Maxwell Barnett was born in Ohio county, north of Hartford, June 4, 1864, and was there for fifty-one and a half years old at the time of his death. His father was Joe C. Barnett and his mother Frances D. Bennett. He was married February 23, 1887, to Alice De-

Bennett. He is survived by his wife and three children—Hattie, (Mrs. E. W. Cooper), Allison and Estill.

While yet a farm boy he sought a good education and he attended school at College Hill, Ky., at DePaul University, at Greencastle, Ind., and at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill. He finished his literary course at the latter place when about 24 years old. In the meantime he had studied law and was admitted to the Ohio county bar in the year 1895, and has been a practicing attorney ever since. Early in life he joined the M. E. Church at NoCreek, where he was born. Later he came to Hartford and moved his membership here. He was highly respected in the councils of his church and was a faithful Sunday school pupil.

Col. Barnett was elected Representative in the Legislature from Ohio county in November, 1895, and served with honor throughout the coming session. In 1894 he was elected chairman of the Fourth Congressional District Committee of his party and served four years. He was also chairman of the Republican State Central Committee eight years.

In the year 1896 Col. Barnett was appointed by President McKinley as Collector of Customs for the Port of Louisville. He served four years and was reappointed to the same place by President Roosevelt, holding this position altogether about nine years. He was National President of the American Society of Equity during the years 1907-8, and always took an active part in the interests of the local A. S. of E.

Col. Barnett first gained prominence in his talent for writing in the spring of 1888, when he engaged in a religious discussion with Rev. H. M. Ford, in the columns of the Hartford Herald. In this he held his points with becoming force and ability. A few months after this he became editor of the Hartford Republican. When he was appointed to the Collectorship at Louisville he sold the paper. After his terms at Louisville expired he came back to Hartford and again acquired control of the Republican and became its editor, which place he has held ever since. He was an excellent writer and a good forensic speaker and his talents along this line won him much commendation. He was a man of high ideals and definite ideas and possessed the ability to properly express them. He will be missed in Hartford and Ohio county as a good citizen, a conscientious worker in the field of human endeavor, and a man whose friendship was ever loyal and true.

The remains arrived at Hartford at 6:15 p. m. yesterday. The funeral services will be conducted by Rev. B. W. Napier at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Interment at Oakwood.

H. M.

GUNS FOR CANAL ATTACK REACH TURK CAPITAL

London, Dec. 27.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that recent storms carried away the booms constructed by the Turks across the Narrows in the Dardanelles, and that profiting by the opportunity, a number of the Allies' submarines passed into the Sea of Marmora.

Large numbers of heavy guns designed for the expedition against Egypt continue to arrive at Constantinople. The German staff at Constantinople is credited with the intention of mounting these guns behind snail dunes at a great distance in order to bombard and destroy the works at the Suez Canal.

The Italian troops who landed at Avlona have reached the Greek frontier posts in Southern Albania.

\$570 Reward for This Lion.

Five hundred and seventy dollars is the reward offered by Trinity county stockmen for the head of a mountain lion that has been killing cattle and horses for the past two weeks, covering the distance from the Long Ridge country to the vicinity of Lawton, 8 or 9 miles or more. Forty deer have been slaughtered, to say nothing of dogs and colts of the country.

The lion is a big one, according to the reports of a few who have caught a glimpse of it. It is belted, too, that it is an old fellow. Two trained hunters and twelve dogs are in pursuit. The lion is treed on Huckleberry Mountain, but it escaped before the hunters could get a shot at it.

More than \$2,000 worth of stock has been killed by the lion in two weeks. So Trinity county stockmen clubbed together and made up a purse of \$570 as a reward for its head. The State Fish and Game Commission always pays \$20 bounty for a mountain lion. So the hunters who slays this particular lion will receive a reward of almost \$600.

The lion does not devour the flesh of the animals slain, being content to tap the jugular vein and drink the life blood.—Sacramento Bee.

TURKS HOLD MENACE OVER THE GREEKS

MAVRONITE PRIEST SAYS HELLENES FEAR TO JOIN ALLIES.

The following impressions of the Hellenic situation were written by the Rev. Father Dakras, of the Mavronite Church of Urmia, Northwestern Persia. After the Urmia massacre during the early part of this year this Mavronite priest traveled to Tiflis with other Christian refugees and disguised as a Greek Orthodox priest journeyed through Turkey and finally, by way of Constantinople, reached Athens, from which city he writes:

Greece is crowded almost over-crowded with Christian refugees—mostly Greek—from Asia Minor. It is estimated that more than 200,000 Christians of Asia Minor have already taken refuge in Greece proper, including the islands. To the Greeks of the Turkish Empire Greece is what Rome is to a Roman Catholic, what Mecca is to a Moslem and what Zion is to a Jew. The 4,000,000 Greeks of Asia Minor look at Greece proper as their sole protector.

Under these circumstances who can justly blame the Hellenic government for hesitating and wavering in its decision to cast the lot of Hellenism, including the 4,000,000 Greeks in Turkey, along with the allies?

True in the early days of the war, M. Venizelos was willing to enter the war immediately on the side of the allies, but neither M. Venizelos nor those of his following had imagined that the Turk was capable of doing what he has already accomplished—the extermination of the Armenians. The regime in Constantinople has already given notice to the Athens government; and this notice is written with the blood of the 800,000 Armenians in Turkey.

The government at Constantinople is holding 4,000,000 Greeks throughout the Turkish empire as hostages and saying in language unmistakable to the Greek government:

'You join our enemies and the fate of the Greek population of Turkey will be similar to that of the Armenians.'

I am surprised that the French newspapers which I daily read in the public library of Athens never dwell upon this phase of the Greek apprehension. These newspapers do not even mention this most important fear of the Greek government.

In every cafe, in every barber shop, wherever Athenians gather, they solemnly and sincerely discuss this phase of the question, 'what if on entering the war on the side of the Western allies the Moslems massacre our brothers in Turkey?' but I have not yet seen this all-important consideration mentioned in any one of the twenty French newspapers I have examined since my arrival in Athens. I am also told by many Greek friends who read other languages that no newspapers, printed in the language of the allies of the West, have even mentioned this vital consideration.

'Greece is not afraid to fight against both Germany and Bulgaria; she is not afraid for herself, but she is mindful of the well being of the 4,000,000 Greeks in Turkey.' These are the words the stranger hears from the lips of both government and anti-government partisans.

It is unfortunate that the representatives of the foreign newspapers—and there is an army of them here in Athens—do not mix and mingle with the people of Athens, but take their cue from their respective embassies. One will have to stay in this city only a short time when he finds out to his own advantage that Greek public opinion is to be found neither in foreign embassies nor in the Greek parliament; the true Hellenic public opinion must be sought here in Athens, in the coffee house, barber shops or in the casinos.

I am informed that since the beginning of the Armenian extermination process in Turkey, more than fifty delegations from the Hellenism in Turkey have visited either Venizelos or the King, pathetically warning them that a worse fate than that of the Armenians is awaiting Greeks in Asia Minor.

There are other facts that would astound the neutral world and amaze the peoples of civilized countries that have so far been passed over in silence, which are continuously being ignored by the newspapers of warring nations.

Two days after my arrival at Athens I was introduced to a Bishop of the Orthodox Church, and the first thing he asked me was, 'Is there any danger for the Greeks of Asia Minor?' I assured him that so far the Greeks had been spared studiously by the Turkish officials. Then he complained that the allies have no consideration or regard for the interests of Greeks.

'They wish us to fight in the manner they tell us,' he said, 'and they themselves wish to map out our mili-

tary campaign and they also wish us to fight whomever they point out for us to engage. It is like in former years when parents picked out wives and husbands for their children. They demand that we shed our blood for them when in the past they carefully evaded us.'

This is not the feeling of this prelate of the Orthodox Church none; it is the unspoken feeling and attitude of every Greek.

A Hellenic officer, a Major of the reserves, who had spent in America many years as a lawyer, told me passionately that it is impossible to divide the whole world into two camps. 'We do not like the Teutons,' he said, 'but we do not wish to fight them, because they are just now allied with our ancient enemy—the Turks. Of the allies, France is the only nation we adore, respect and trust. We trust the Slav less than we trust the Teuton. England is a great country, but we had rather not enter into any deal with her; we cannot trust her and we will not trust her. Italy! Italy!—'

He paused. He could not find words expressive enough to convey his feelings toward Italy. I have later found this feeling toward Italy universal among the many Greeks I have interviewed.

Another Hellenic army officer, a Captain told me that if the war was between France and Germany he would even volunteer to serve in the French army ranks, but he was strongly against the Slavs. I noticed that whenever I mentioned Italy invariably every Greek lost his temper. I found this to be the case with every Greek with whom I conversed on the international situation. They seem to have nothing but contempt for Italy.

'Fight side by side with Italy? Never!' I heard every one exclaim.

During the days when Russia was getting the better of the Austrians and when the Russian army had crossed the Carpathians the official organ of the Russian government, the Novoe Vremya, published an editorial that I found in many places in circular form. I was told that it was being circulated by German agents throughout Greece and in spite of the fact that Greeks cannot be influenced by any foreign propaganda, this editorial has already done irreparable damage to the cause of the allies. This is the objectionable passage committed to memory:

'This weak action of traders has, through a combination of luck and favorable circumstances, come out of two successive wars with more or less good grace, and now nothing in the world can stop them from bragging. But they are not only braggers; they live up to their excessive boasts. They have been dreaming, while they are wide awake.'

Laughter Aids Digestion.

Laughter is one of the most healthful exertions; it is of great help to digestion. A still more effectual help is a dose of Chamberlain's Tablets. If you should be troubled with indigestion give them a trial. They only cost a quarter. Obtainable everywhere.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Christmas Tree Ignited by Lamp.

A near panic resulted at the Bethra Baptist church of Habit, Friday night about 9:30, when a gasoline lamp exploded and set the Christmas tree on fire. The church was packed at the time with some 100 people, who were seized with the thought of what might happen and many made a break for the door. Several old people and children were pretty badly bruised, but there were no serious injuries to any except the next.

The accident happened after the lights had been turned low for the tableau. One lamp started to leak and exploded, some one in the audience shouted, 'Fire, get out, quick,' and several people made a break for the door. The lamp was thrown out the window by Sexton Richard Crady who received several burns about the face and head, none of which were of a serious nature.

During the excitement most of the audience remained seated, being level-headed enough to know the more serious danger of a general crowding out. When the fire was extinguished those who had hurried out returned and the program of the entertainment was carried out.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.
—NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,
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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.



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WORLD A HEART FULL OF HAPPINESS.
WE ARE HAPPY BECAUSE WE ARE CON-
SCIOUS OF HAVING TREATED EVERYBODY
RIGHT WHO HAS DEALT WITH U.S.
WAKE YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY
HAPPIER BY COMING IN AND GETTING SOME
NEW THINGS TO WEAR.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

LATEST WAR NEWS

Monday.

United States.—Unofficial reports from Vienna indicate that Austria-Hungary will submit the issues of the Ancona case to arbitration. If the next note is based on such a proposition it will not be acceptable to the United States Government, it is asserted at Washington.

Wednesday.

Germany.—A dispatch from Vienna says that Chancelor von Bethmann-Hollweg is expected in the Austrian capital shortly with full conditions upon which the Central Powers will accept peace. It is stated that the conditions will soon be communicated fully to the Entente Allies.

England.—Conscription in modified form is considered probable in Great Britain. Late London dispatches say that the British Cabinet has virtually decided upon a bill to this end, which will be introduced in the House of Commons next week and give the Government the power to act, in case of necessity.

The Balkans.—The French and British, behind their new defensive lines at Saloniki, are reported in a dispatch from British headquarters to be well prepared for any attack by the Teutonic Allies.

Egypt.—Unofficial advice from Rumania say that Germany is preparing for a powerful Egyptian campaign in which Turks, Germans and Austrians will take part. The proposed army for the venture, it is estimated, will number from 500,000 to 800,000 men.

7,200 More Men Needed.

Washington, Dec. 25.—An additional 7,200 officers and men are needed by the marine corps for adequate performance of its manifold duties in the opinion of Major General George Barnett, commandant, as expressed in his annual report, made public tonight.

Since the policy of the navy general board has been to keep the corps at one-fifth of the total enlisted strength of the navy, however, General Barnett has recommended the addition of only 1,500 men, sixty officers and twenty-three warrant officers. Secretary Daniels has asked congress for this enlargement of the corps.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

We Thank You!

We want to express to our customers and friends our sincere appreciation to each of them for their liberal patronage and co-operation during the year 1915. The great war among European nations has made merchandise scarce, and in some instances higher in price, but we have tried by honest efforts to give our trade the best values possible.

We earnestly solicit your patronage through 1916, and assure you that we will leave nothing undone to help you in every possible way we can.

Remember this, THAT IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31.

L. H. & ST. L. R. R. TIME TABLE.
No. 113 due at Ellimitch 8:32 p. m.
No. 110 due at Ellimitch 7:30 a. m.
No. 112 Lv. Ellimitch .. 3:40 p. m.
Ar. Irvington .. 5:35 p. m.
Lv. Irvington .. 5:56 p. m.
Ar. Louisville .. 7:40 p. m.
No. 111 Lv. Louisville .. 8:35 a. m.
Ar. Irvington .. 10:06 a. m.
Lv. Irvington .. 10:40 a. m.
Ar. Ellimitch ... 1:04 p. m.

M. H. & E. R. R. TIME TABLE.
South Bound, No. 115—
Due at Hartford .. 8:45 a. m.
North Bound, No. 114—
Due at Hartford .. 6:15 p. m.
(Both "Mixed Trains.")

Miss Jessie Gillisple returned to Louisville Monday.

Miss Norine Black is the guest of relatives in Rockport.

Miss Pearl Birkhead left Tuesday for her home in Owensboro.

Miss Gorin Flener is spending the holidays with her parents at Cromwell.

Mr. W. B. Frost, University of Lexington, is spending a few days here.

Mr. E. A. Carter, of Huntsville, Ark., spent a few days in Hartford recently.

Miss Bernice May, of Owensboro is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Woodward.

Mr. Jno. Moore and family of Elizabethtown are the guests of relatives here.

Mrs. Maggie Griffin visited relatives near Owensboro during the holidays.

Attorney A. D. Kirk transacted business at Fordsville and Owensboro recently.

Mr. T. J. Morton, of Evansville was the guest of his mother, Mrs. Morton, last week.

Mr. E. E. Birkhead and daughter Irene Cox were in Owensboro the first of the week.

Mr. Sam P. Render of Oklahoma City, Okla., spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Render.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Thomas of Morgan, Ky., arrived Tuesday to visit the former's father, Mr. E. P. Thomas.

For American wire Fence, call on U. S. Carson.

Mr. J. F. Miller spent Christmas with friends at Rockport.

Miss Maurine Martin is visiting relatives at Cromwell this week.

For big bargains in Real Estate see Holbrook & Parks, Hartford, Ky.

Miss Lula Riley, Owensboro, spent a few days recently with Mr. J. C. Riley and family.

Miss Grace Tappan, of Central City, visited her brother, Mr. J. B. Tappan last week.

Misses Mattie Duke and Norine Barnett, Logan College, Russellville, Ky., are home for the holidays.

Mr. John P. Taylor, Vicksburg, Miss., spent Christmas day with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Taylor, city.

Miss Willie Smith entertained a number of her friends at her home on Clay street Tuesday evening of last week.

Mr. F. L. Felix, publisher of the Herald, is spending the Christmas holidays with his family in Louisville.

Miss Alice Keown, who is teaching at McHenry, is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Keown.

Rev. Cecil Stevens of Louisville arrived the first of the week to spend the holidays with his mother, Mrs. Laura Stevens.

Mrs. Beatty Hancock has returned to her home at Mammoth Cave, Ky., after a two-weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Gillespie.

I have a stock of groceries that I want to close out. Prices right. Come and see for yourself.

U. S. CARSON.

Messrs. William Moore, Park Taylor, Wilbur Rhoads and Royce Iglehart, University of Kentucky, Lexington, are at home for the holidays.

Owing to the death of Col. C. M. Harnett the Ladies Aid Society will not hold their annual meeting at the Methodist church Saturday evening.

FOR SALE—GOOD VALUE IN farmland, small or large farm to suit purchasers; only sold to settle estate; easy terms. J. L. Hawes, Maceo, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones and little daughter, Ann Elizabeth, of Murray, Ky., have returned to their home after spending the holidays with Mrs. Jones' mother, Mrs. Laura Stevens.

Miss Effie Duke, teaching at Harford, Ky., and Miss Edyth Duke, teaching at Adairville, Ky., passed through Harford enroute to their home at Dukehurst.

Prof. R. W. Tinsley, instructor in modern languages, University of Mississippi, at Oxford, is spending his Christmas vacation here with his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tinsley.

Mr. G. Barnard and family, of Millport, Ky., returned home on the 29th, after spending the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Barnard's brother, Prof. L. M. Gary, of Dumas, Ark.

Miss Nancy Ford, Bowling Green Business University, accompanied by her roommate, Miss Elsie Burmeister, Ashland, Pa., came home for the holidays. Miss Burmeister returned Monday.

Mr. Isaac Foster, of Central City was in Hartford on business yesterday. He has the contract for building a new \$15,000 church for the Christian Church people at Central City and is at work on same.

Miss Mary E. Marks, West Kentucky State Normal, Bowling Green, and Mr. J. W. Marks, resident engineer Southern Railway, Greer, S. C., are spending the holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Marks.

Mrs. D. Woolfolk Barrow and children, Mary and Woolfolk, Jr., Lexington, Ky., are the guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Taylor, during the holidays. Dr. Barrow joined them Friday, returning to Lexington on Sunday.

Hartford Lodge No. 675, F. & A. M., at their annual election held December 27, 1915, elected the following officers: C. M. Crowe, W. M.; O. C. Martin, S. W.; W. H. Rhoads, J. W.; Jas. H. Patton, Treas.; E. G. Schroeter, Sec'y.; Albert Hail, Tyler; C. O. Hunter, Member Board of Control. Appointive officers as follows: A. C. Porter, S. L.; Wm. W. Riley, J. D.; James Nance, S. S.; O. T. O'annon, J. S.; J. P. Sanderfur, Chaplain.

Announcement.

Messrs. M. L. Heavrin, A. D. Kirk and Otto C. Martin announce that they have formed a partnership for the practice of law under the firm name of "Heavrin, Kirk & Martin."

Their offices will be located in the same offices now occupied by the firm of "Heavrin & Kirk," on Main street, Hartford, Ky., opposite the Court House.

They will practice their profession in all Courts of this State. Matters placed in their hands will be given prompt and careful attention. Their friends are cordially invited to call on them.

INVESTED \$30,000 AND QUITS BASEBALL WITH \$500,000

St. Louis, Dec. 25.—The Browns have been sold to Phil DeC. Ball, former owner of the Stofeds, and the first payment has been made to Col. Robert Lee Hedges. Ball announced this today.

The sale price of the Browns was \$400,000. This includes the holding company which owns the grounds and the improvements on it and leases it to the baseball club at an annual rental of \$21,000, also the baseball company proper, which owns the franchise, the players and all other assets.

Ball is man on the price he is paying, but it is known that it was close to \$400,000. A former stockholder was authority for the statement that the price was \$500 a share for 80 shares. The original incorporation was on an \$80,000 capital basis.

Hedges owned about 63 per cent. of the stock of both the baseball and holding companies, making his share of the purchase price about \$252,000. Frank Rickey, former manager of the Browns, will be retained by the new owners in some capacity, although Fielder Jones will be manager. If Ball himself elects to be president it is probable Rickey will become chief scout.

Hedges, long dubbed "Tall-End Bob" by his fellow magnates, is quitting the game with \$500,000, quite an increase over the \$30,000 he had when he came in with the American league with the first baseball raid, investing that amount in the Milwaukee franchise. Although the Browns have been the joke team of the circuit, and although Hedges has been pained time and time again for seemingly inexcusable errors, no one doubts his business ability.

He was the first magnate to abolish bars from the grandstand and one of the first to make strong appeals to attract women fans to the park.

Only One.

Victim of Accident—Did you notice the number of that machine that hit me?

Si Botts—Sure.

Victim—What was the number?

Si Botts—One, How many did you think it was?

PLAN FIGHT ON VICE IN STATE

LEXINGTON CRUSADERS WANT NEW LAW ENACTED BY LEGISLATURE.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 27.—To abolish commercialized vice in every city and town in Kentucky is the plan which the members of the Lexington Vice Commission hope to carry out by having the Legislature at its approaching session enact into State laws the provisions of the anti-vice ordinances which went into effect a few days ago in this city and which it is declared, have already obliterated the old segregated district.

The announcement that the Legislature would be asked to take up a State reform of this character was brought out at a conference held today by Mayor J. E. Cassidy and Chief of Police Jerry Reagan to consider the steps to be taken in the event the anti-vice ordinances should be declared illegal in the test case filed in the Circuit Court yesterday.

The city officials say they have little fear of the courts deciding adversely to the ordinance and Mayor Cassidy declared that so confident are the advocates of the ordinances of their legality and effectiveness that members of the Lexington Vice Commission who led the movement which resulted in the passage of the ordinances, have signified their intention of going before the next Kentucky Legislature and having the main provisions in the twin anti-vice ordinances incorporated into a bill which it is hoped will be enacted into law by the incoming Legislature. Mayor Cassidy stated that even if the anti-vice ordinances were knocked out by the courts the present Kentucky statutes give ample power to keep the redlight district closed.

Chairman George R. Hunt, of the Lexington Social Hygiene Committee, which will be the successor of the Lexington Vice Commission, said tonight that the Lexington organization will act with the Louisville Vice Commission in the matter, and the outline before the Legislature will be agreed on by the two bodies if the present intentions were carried out. Mr. Hunt stated however, that the proposed bill, instead of being modeled on the anti-vice ordinances, will probably be in the shape of an abatement and injunction law such as is in effect in a number of states, and which is considered the most satisfactory method of eliminating commercialized vice, and if it becomes a law will remove the necessity for anti-vice ordinances in the cities and town of the State.

Under such a law properly adjudged as being used for commercialized vice purposes may be taken entirely out of the hands of the owners by the court and held until such time as the court is assured that it will not be employed for improper purposes. Abatement proceedings under the law may be begun when a house is suspected of being used for immoral purposes or as a nuisance of any sort, and indictments brought against the owners, agents and operators of the house. The case is then tried on its merits in open court and the result is final.

Bear This in Mind.

"I consider Chamberlain's Cough Remedy by far the best medicine in the market for colds and croup," says Mrs. Albert Blosser, Lima, Ohio. Many others are of the same opinion. Obtainable everywhere.

AMERICAN HOSIERY TRADE PROSPEROUS

Washington, Dec. 26.—Investigation has disclosed, the Department of Commerce announced to-day, that American hosiery manufacturers, who opposed tariff cuts on knit goods, now are making a profit of nearly twelve per cent on capital invested and could increase that margin through better methods in the manufacture and sale of their goods.

A report on this investigation by experts in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce was transmitted to President Wilson to-day by Secretary Redfield. It was the second of a series issued in connection with the bureau's inquiry into the manufacture of clothing in the United States.

Highest profits, the report says, are made on the class of goods meeting foreign competition. Seamless hosiery, solely an American product, is cheaper and produces the smallest margin to the manufacturer.

Imports are shown to have dropped from \$6,400,000 to \$3,000,000 within the last six years. In 1909 imports formed twelve per cent of the value of hosiery sold in America but now less than six per cent of goods on the American market if of foreign manufacture. Most of the foreign goods are said to be of a

Hartford College

Will Begin Its Mid-Winter Term

January 10, 1916.

New classes will be organized to accommodate High School pupils entering at that time. The Normal Department will begin its work then and a strong class will prepare for teachers' examinations.

Enter at that time. Be one of many who will begin work in one of these departments.

For catalogs or further information, address

H. E. BROWN, President, or
HENRY LEACH, Vice-Prest.

Many thanks to our friends and customers during the holiday season for their liberal patronage.

Wishing you a merry Christmas and happy New Year,
Respectfully,

Hub Clothing Company

Hartford, Ky.

BE SURE AND MAIL US YOUR LIST

For Anything You May Need in

LUMBER

SASH, DOORS, COLUMNS, MILLWORK

For Our Lowest Prices.

FORDSVILLE PLANING MILL COMPANY

Jake Wilson, Mgr. FORDSVILLE, KY.

cheap quality, particularly now that German silk goods are held by the British blockade.

Americans were found to be wearing silk hosiery more and more and as a result, cotton hosiery manufacturers are making less profit than silk manufacturers.

Profits in various parts of the country are shown to vary greatly. Sixteen mills in the South are making five times the profit, the report says, of as many mills in Pennsylvania. This is attributed to lower labor cost in the South and also to the fact that Southern mills, being newer, are equipped with more efficient machinery.

The report finds fault with a retail system that forces manufacturers to produce an article selling at a fixed price. This system, the report says, does not permit a raise of a few cents in the retail price, and forces the manufacturer to sell more cheaply so the retailer can make a living profit despite mounting expenses. Much ruinous competition has resulted, the report asserts.

Opposition by the National Hosiery and Underwear Manufacturers' Association, the investigators say, did not prevent a thorough investigation. Seventy-three establishments were studied, and sixteen States were included in the range of the inquiry.

Given up Your Torpid Liver. To keep your liver active use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They insure good digestion, relieve constipation, and tone up the whole system—keep your eye clear and your skin fresh and healthy looking. Only 25c. at your Druggist.

DR. O. E. HART

VETERINARY SURGEON

BEAVER DAM, KY.

Office James Taylor's Livery Barn.

GUNS! GUNS!

I CARRY IN STOCK A LARGE LINE OF

Shot Guns, Rifles

TARGET GUNS.

AMMUNITION, SHELLS, ETC.

And respectfully request you to call and see the largest line of Shot Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Shells, &c., ever brought to Hartford.

Goods the Best and Prices the Lowest.

U. S. Carson

GROCERYMAN,

HARTFORD, KY.

CURIOUS ANDORRA

Oldest, Smallest and Strangest of All Republics.

A PATCH IN THE PYRENEES.

This Tiny Nation, Where All Men Are Really Equal, Has Never Produced a Page of Literature, a Bar of Music, a Painting Nor a Leader of Men.

For 1,100 years, since its foundation as a republic in 805 (and no one knows for how many centuries before that), curious little Andorra has gone its own strange way utterly oblivious to the progress of the other nations of Europe. It has its own idea of the meaning of life, and it lives according to that. A traveler entering the republic today will find it exactly as it was 1,000 years ago.

It is a republic which has never achieved anything in its long and vague history; a republic which has never produced a page of literature nor a bar of music nor a painting; a republic which has never had a place in the councils of Europe and has never asked for one; a nation which has never produced an ambitious man.

Andorra consists of six counties and boasts about a dozen towns. Its entire population is 5,000 souls.

The chief occupation of the people of Andorra is cattle raising, and thousands upon thousands of cows may be seen browsing in the rich pastures, yet it has never occurred to Andorrans to milk these cows, and butter and milk are unknown in the republic. Dairy products are nonexistent. The only cheese made is that from the milk of sheep. Visitors find it impossible to procure milk or cream for their coffee. Andorrans themselves use brandy instead and think it is better than anything else in coffee.

In 805 Louis the Debonair laid siege to the city of Urgel, which is to the south of Andorra. The Andorrans, led by Marc Almucaver, took up arms to aid the French, and for their assistance Louis gave them a charter and permitted them to be self governing.

As it now exists it is the smallest republic in the world. It is situated in the Pyrenees between France and Spain. It is about eighteen miles wide and sixteen miles long from north to south. It is difficult of access, as there is not a single railroad running through or near it.

Its capital is Andorra la Vella, with a population of 500 and containing the Casa de Vall, or house of representatives. This is a large sixteenth century building at the extremity of the town, overlooking the valley toward Spain. It is parliament house, town hall, school, palace of justice and hotel for the councillors all in one. It is also used as a temporary prison in the rare cases when a prison is necessary. Crime in Andorra is practically unknown. The only Andorrans suffering imprisonment are the smugglers of tobacco caught by the French or Spanish custom officers, and these are not looked upon as malefactors by their fellow citizens. Smuggling is regarded as a legitimate trade.

There is no police department and no police. Every citizen has the power to arrest, but this privilege is rarely used.

The territory was once densely wooded and is said to derive its name from the Moorish Aildarr, "the place thick with trees," but almost all the forests have been destroyed for fuel. The climate is generally cold, with very severe winters. The land is chiefly devoted to grazing for the numerous flocks and herds. But on the sheltered southern slopes it is carefully cultivated and produces grain, potatoes, fruit and tobacco. The local industries are of the most primitive kind and show little or no advance since the middle ages.

The only roads are bridle paths, with the exception of one municipal road connecting Andorra with the high road to Seo de Urgel and Munreso by way of the Balra valley.

Andorra is perhaps the truest democracy in the world. There is no nobility, and there is no class distinction. All men are equal, not only in the eyes of the law but in the fullest sense of the word. The first citizen of the land, the president, is a farmer.

The republic is governed by twenty-four representatives, elected every four years. These representatives choose one of their number as president of the republic. His salary is 80 pesetas a year, or \$20. Representatives get 10 pesetas, or \$2.50 a year.

There is no such thing as poverty in Andorra. Every one has enough and has no desire for any more. Though they are hard drinkers, cases of intoxication are very rare. They speak their own language, Andorran, but French is taught at the schools. The school system is regulated by the French, and for this service Andorra pays annually to the French government 900 francs, or \$180. From this it may be seen that taxation is very low. Doctors' services are absolutely free, and drug stores supply their patrons without charge.

Andorrans drink a great deal, and they are unlikable in their personal appearance. But they are extremely honest, and theft is unknown in the country. Though descended from an ancient race, they are not good looking. Their faces are hard and uncomely, but that is because their lives are hard. The women work beside the men in the field, and feminine leisure and paint and powder are unknown.—New York Sun.

POVERTY IN EGYPT.

It Often Drives Parents to Sell Their Children as Slaves.

In the whole land of Egypt there are now only two cities, Alexandria and Cairo. Yet once Egypt was the grandest country of the world, having as many as 200 cities, but these have been all long swept away or covered with the sand of the desert.

In these two cities, Alexandria and Cairo, all the principal people of Egypt reside, while in the country districts up the Nile there are no towns and hardly any villages, but only scattered settlements of peasants, who are called fellahs or fellahin.

These fellahs, though of the same Arab race and religion as the people of Cairo, are very different in most other ways. Instead of the turban, the flowing robe and the gay slippers, which the men of the city wear, we see only a half clad figure with matted hair and skin blackened by the sun; instead of the veiled lady in a robe of silk, here is a poor woman with naked feet in a dress woven of grass. One thing, however, both use in common—a bracelet.

The fellahs of upper Egypt are very numerous, but they are all very poor. Their houses are mud huts, used only to sleep in, as they are in the open air most of the day. Their food consists chiefly of vegetables, which they eat uncooked, such as maize, melons, zucchini, beans, lentils and dates; those that have a cow can get milk, and all can get fish. Meat they seldom taste, and their bread is only a half baked paste of bruised maize or millet. Rice is too dear for them. One luxury, however, all the men—and women, too—manage to get whatever else they go without—that is, the ever present long wooden tobacco pipe, smoking.

The poverty of many fellahs is so great that a family of children is often a great burden to the parents. Many cases yearly occur of parents selling their children as slaves to escape from the expense of their support.

A parent will sometimes make a long journey to Cairo to get rid of his young children. Some time ago a woman brought to a rich lady of that city an infant, which she said she found at the door of a mosque. The lady said she would take the child and adopt it and handed the woman a small sum as a reward for her trouble in bringing the child. The woman refused the offer, blushed and withdrew. She was the child's own mother.—Hartford Post.

Great Hymn's Pathetic History.

Of all our hymns none has a more pathetic history than "Abide With Me." The Rev. Henry F. Lyte, who wrote it, was practically under sentence of death at the time. For twenty-four years he had been vicar of Brixham, Devon, and it was on the day he preached his final sermon there that Lyte, then about to start for Nice, where he died, composed the hymn, "Intended," it has been said, "as a hymn of comfort for those who were about to depart from life and not primarily as an evening hymn." Of the eight verses only four or five are commonly sung, the general sense of congregations having eliminated about half of the hymn as Lyte penned it.—London Spectator.

Is It the Danube?

It is arguable whether the part of the Danube east of Belgrade should be called the Danube at all, for on the map it certainly looks as if at Belgrade the Danube flows into the Save, not the Save into the Danube. Accordingly we find that the ancient Romans called the river above this point the Danube, but below it the Ister, Istria being the region in which the headwaters of the Save are to be found. The name of the Danube itself has been variously derived from the German "donner" (thunder) and "tanne" (fir tree) and from Celtic sources.—London Chronicle.

Carlyle and His Home.

When the great writer Carlyle was engaged to Miss Welsh the latter induced her mother to consent that Carlyle should live with both of them and share the advantage of an established house and income. But Carlyle answered Miss Welsh's proposal by saying that two households could not live as if they were one and that he would never have any right enjoyment of his wife's company till she was "all his own," adding that the moment he was master of a house the first use he would make of it would be to slam the door against nauseous intruders.

The Devil's Knell.

Among the famous bells of Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England, is one known as "Black Tom of Scobhill," which was presented to the church in expiation of a murder. "Black Tom" is always rung on Christmas eve. Its solemn tolling as it strikes the first tap at exactly midnight is known all over Yorkshire as the "devil's knell." It being the notion that when Christ was born the devil died.—London Globe.

Burglar's Little Joke.

"My good man," said the kindly visitor to the burglar in the jail who had been caught with the goods, "can't you see the error of your ways?" "There have been times, mum, when I couldn't, but this time it looks very much like I'm gone to conviction."—Detroit Free Press.

Utter Loss.

"I am greatly disappointed about that book I wrote." "Friends not buying it?" "Why, nobody has evinced enough interest in it as yet to ask me to give 'em a copy."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Gambling is the child of avarice, the brother of iniquity and the father of mischief.—Washington.

SIZES OF SARDINES.

The Big Fellows Are Eight and Even Ten Inches Long.

Sardines are found chiefly in the Atlantic ocean, forming great schools or banks extending from the coast of Ireland to the Canary Islands. They are also found in considerable quantities in the Mediterranean, probably coming from the Atlantic, stimulated by the higher temperature of the water. However, sardine fishing is of less importance on the Mediterranean shores of Spain than on the bay of Biscay and the gulf of Cadiz, where the principal factories for canning sardines are located.

The supposed difference between sardines found in various parts of the world has been much disputed, but repeated investigation has demonstrated that no general difference exists, as the sardine is not a sedentary fish and inhabits the ocean at large, migrating from coast to coast in search of food and mild waters. This explains its appearance and disappearance, both dependent upon the movement of warm currents, and its particular abundance on the coast of Galicia. Near Flushing, in close proximity to the gulf stream, the sardine is usually first seen.

The length of the sardine varies from four and three-quarters to eight inches and the weight from 0.8448 to 2.3983 ounces. Sometimes a few are found measuring as much as eight and three-quarters inches long, but this is extremely rare, and none exceed ten inches. The sardine is known by many names, according to locality and development. In Galicia those of nine centimeters (3.54 inches) in length, weighing less than 25.455 pounds a thousand, are called "parrocha" and when six or six and one-quarter inches long "mediano" or "medallillo." They are really known as sardines only when they reach the size of from seven and one-quarter to seven and three-quarters inches in length, weighing from 132.2773 to 154.3235 pounds a thousand. There is also a class of small sardines found in Cantabrian as well as Galician waters, called "anchova." This variety does not exceed two and one-quarter to three inches and ordinarily weighs 0.17637 or 0.21164 ounce.—Consular Reports.

GOLD ACTUALLY GROWS.

In Certain Cases Nuggets Placed in Water Increase in Size.

It has been found gold nuggets under favorable conditions actually increase in size. Gold is known to have grown on mine timbers which have long been immersed in mine water. In the California state mining museum there is a specimen of a piece of jointed cap and post taken from the Comstock lode, where it had been under water for years. Gold had formed in the joints and pores of the wood. Gold is constantly being formed in rocks and veins and piners. Just what it is that the baby gold formation feeds on is not known. If it were a new and wonderfully lucrative industry might be born.

As in the case of the mineral or vegetable, existing gold has existed in some other state before assuming its present form. Waters which keep the earth's crust are said to contain substance from which gold is formed. Like animals and plants, gold must have water in order to thrive.

The gold in the water is deposited when it meets with the proper precipitant—an earth current of electricity, some vegetable growth or some chemical in the rocks.

It has been claimed that the nuggets found in placers are formed from the waters that percolate through the gravels and not from decomposed quartz, as generally supposed. Those who so contend cite the fact that in the center of nuggets a small grain of iron sand can often be found. This was the nucleus around which the current of electricity created or deposited gold from the substance in the waters, just as it is deposited in electro plating.—Popular Science Monthly.

And Suppose She Didn't.

A certain college president wore side whiskers. Whenever he suggested removing them there was a division of opinion in the faculty. One morning he entered his wife's dressing room, razor in hand, with his right cheek shaved smooth. "How do you like it, my dear?" he asked. "If you think it looks well I will shave the other side too."—Boston Transcript.

Teeth as War Weapons.

A New Zealand dentist has invented a set of teeth which can be used as a war weapon. "In a clinch with the enemy," he writes, "the soldier could slip these out of his mouth and gouge the neck of his opponent or slice off his ear or his nose. I have used them on a pinch to scrape out a rabbit hole and as a light screwdriver."—Boston Transcript.

Unusual Loquacity.

"Here this author begins his story. The wagon groaned as it crept up the hill." "Now, that's strange." "What's strange?" "About the wagon's protest. It has a tongue, but yet it was the wheel spoke."—Baltimore American.

The Venus of Milo.

It is said that the base of the Venus of Milo, with the name of the sculptor upon it, was destroyed for the purpose of deceiving a king of France into the belief that it was more ancient than it really was.

The sorrowful dislikes the gay, and the gay the sorrowful.—Horace.

We Knock the Spots Out of Things.

Ladies' and Men's Garments

French Dry Cleaned and Pressed in Superior Manner. Send us your Garments and Have Them

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Packages called for and delivered

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Eighty acres of good land containing dwelling, barn and other out buildings, situated on Hartford and Rockport road. Well and spring on farm. Church and schoolhouse near. For price, terms, etc., call or address BARNETT & SON, Agts.

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WILL FILL A WANT!

Since the suspension of the Louisville Weekly Courier-Journal, there has been quite a demand for a weekly Kentucky newspaper that gives all the more important state news, as well as the general news, crisp editorials, good stories, timely cartoons and illustrations.

There is no such excellent paper as the—
Twice-a-Week

Owensboro Messenger
(Edited by Urey Woodson.)

It comes every Wednesday and Saturday, (16 pages a week or more), and is up-to-date in every regard.

Try the **Twice-a-Week Messenger** for a year in connection with the **Hartford Republican**.

Both papers, one year for \$1.50. All clubbing subscriptions should be addressed to **Republican, Hartford, Ky.**

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"It is first in the hearts of its countrymen."

The Powhatan is refined, exclusive, and restful. In excellent location on Pennsylvania Avenue, 18th and 19th Streets, makes it a desirable headquarters for bridal couples, tourist parties, conventions, schools and colleges.

The Powhatan "attracts" the people of culture and education. Its proximity to State, War and Navy Departments, also to many points of historical interest, makes this hotel especially attractive to a discriminating public.

The Powhatan "offers" rooms with detached bath at \$1.50, \$2.00 and up. Rooms with private bath, \$2.50, \$3.00 and up. Write for booklet with map.
CLIFFORD M. LEWIS,
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SPECIAL TO WOMEN

The most economical, cleansing and germicidal of all antiseptics is

Paxtine

A soluble Antiseptic Powder to be dissolved in water as needed.

As a medicinal antiseptic for douches in treating catarrh, inflammation or ulceration of nose, throat, and that caused by feminine ills it has no equal. For ten years the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. has recommended Paxtine in their private correspondence with women, which proves its superiority. Women who have been cured say it is "worth its weight in gold." At druggists, 50c. large box, or by mail, The Paxton Toilet Co., Boston, Mass.

Directory

Ohio County

Circuit Court—T. F. Birkhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailor; E. G. Barrass, Clerk; E. E. Birkhead, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee Jury Fund; S. O. Keown, Sheriff, Hartford. Deputies—S. A. Bratcher, office deputies—Mrs. S. O. Keown and Gilmore Keown. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October, two weeks.

County Court—John B. Wilson, Judge; W. C. Blankenship, Clerk; C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Court—Begins on the first Monday in every month. Court of Calumet—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordsville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Tom Hines, Assessor, Olaton, Ky.; Ozma Shultz, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford; T. H. Benton, Road Engineer, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

Ed. Shown, Hartford, Tuesday after 3d Monday in March, Tuesday after 3d Monday in June, Tuesday after 3d Monday in September, Tuesday after 3d Monday in December.

L. A. McDaniel, Rockport, Friday after 3d Monday in March, Friday after 3d Monday in June, Friday after 3d Monday in September, Friday after 3d Monday in December.

S. W. Leach, Cromwell, Wednesday after 3d Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in June, Wednesday after 3d Monday in September, Wednesday after 3d Monday in December.

R. C. Tichenor, Centertown, Saturday after 3d Monday in each month.

Winson Smith, Select, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Tuesday after 2d Monday in May, Tuesday after 3d Monday in August, Tuesday after 2d Monday in November.

W. S. Dean, Dundee, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 3d Monday in May, Wednesday after 3d Monday in August, Wednesday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben F. Rice, Fordsville, Tuesday after 2d Monday in March, Thursday after 2d Monday in May, Thursday after 2d Monday in August, Thursday after 2d Monday in November.

Ben W. Taylor, Ralph, Friday after 2d Monday in March, Friday after 2d Monday in May, Friday after 3d Monday in August, Friday after 2d Monday in November.

HARTFORD POLICE COURT.
O. C. Martin, Judge; McDowell A. Fogle, City Attorney; J. P. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. C. Her, Mayor; R. T. Collins, Clerk; J. B. Bean, Treasurer. Members of Council—A. C. Hester, Capt. A. D. White, A. E. Fain, W. H. Gillespie, W. H. Barnes, C. M. Crowe.

Hartford Board of Education.—J. H. Carson, Chairman; C. M. Barnett, Sec.; E. W. Ford, Treas.; R. T. Collins, J. D. Duke.

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Otto C. Martin
Attorney at Law

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Barnes & Smith

Attorneys at Law

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Messrs. W. H. Barnes and C. B. Smith announce that they have formed a partnership for the general practice of law, except criminal and divorce cases. Mr. Smith being County Attorney is prevented from practicing such cases. Mr. Barnes will individually accept such practice. Office in Hartford Republican building, Hartford, Ky.

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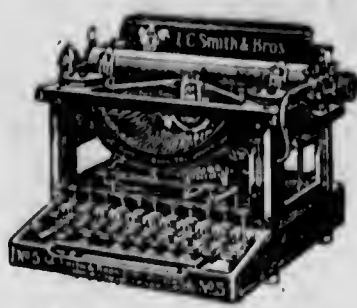
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QUIZZING THE CHEMIST.

Curious and Amusing Experience of Sir Hiram Maxim.

Having occasion to use some metallic mercury in his London laboratory, Sir Hiram Maxim sent his man, Silverman, out to purchase "one pound of metallic mercury in a strong glass bottle with a cork stopper." In "My life" he tells the story of what happened.

Silverman soon returned and said that he could not find any metallic mercury. I asked him whether he had been at a shoe shop or a beer shop.

"No," he replied, "at a wholesale jeweler's."

I told him he must have made a mess of it somehow, and I sat down and wrote out carefully, "Wanted—"

one pound of metallic mercury in a strong glass bottle with a cork stopper." Before long he came back and said that there was no such stuff as "metallic mercury" known in the chemist's shop and that he had been to a wholesale place. As the shop was not more than 200 yards away, I went around with him and said to the man behind the counter:

"I have sent this young man here twice for some metallic mercury, and he tells me that you have nothing of the kind."

"No, we never have any call for it," he replied.

"But is not this a chemist's shop?"

"Yes; one of the largest in London."

"Do you sell all kinds of chemicals?"

"Yes."

"Then how does it happen that you have no metallic mercury?"

"We have never had any call for it before. We do not know what it is."

"Have you any bicarbonate of soda?"

"Yes; tons of it."

"Have you any bicarbonate of potash?"

"Certainly; any amount of it."

"What is bicarbonate of potash a bicarbonate of?"

"Why, naturally of potash."

"Could you let me have some potash before it is made up into a bicarbonate?"

"Certainly."

"Have you any bichloride of mercury?"

"Yes; lots of it."

"What is bichloride of mercury a bichloride of?"

Here I had him. I asked him if it were his first day on duty.

"No; I have been here twenty years."

The head man, who had overheard our conversation, then came up and said, "Why, of course the gentleman wants quicksilver."

Curiously enough, it had never occurred to me to call it by that name, although I ought to have thought of it. However, it is never called quicksilver by scientific men.

POWDER HOUSE PERILS.

A "Jag" Without Whisky and a Weird Nervous Disorder.

Alcohol is greatly feared by the powder people, and rightly so. But they cannot eliminate a strange malady that appears among their workmen in the powder mills. As subterranean labor in compressed air produces "the bends," work in the powder mills creates the "powder house jag," which is described as follows by Merle Crowell in the American Magazine:

A powder house is no place for an unsteady hand or an unseeing eye. But the "powder house jag," a freak product of the plants themselves, is something which no amount of diligence can prevent. Large quantities of alcohol are used in the making of smokeless powder, and the air in the shops frequently gets heavy with its fumes. Men have been known to leave the shops reeling and stupefied, while one error of accident was caused because a time-fuddled workman threw on both the high pressure and low pressure brakes at the same time.

A weird nervous disorder that steals upon powder makers has been called "powderitis." Treading all day with rubber sole shoes in a shop which a minute spark will change into a crater, they get keyed up to a nervous tension that never runs down, with the result that even when off duty they nearly jump through their collars at an unexpected flash of light. Although powder, unless it is confined, does not explode at a spark under normal conditions, a powder shop may be changed into an inferno of wildfire in a few seconds.

Window Glass.

It is certain that there were glass windows in Pompeii, as the proof is found in its ruins. In more modern times it is known that windows of some kind were glazed so early as the third century. If not before, though the window was not fairly introduced until it was done by Benedict Bishop about 74. Windows of glass were used in private houses in Italy as early as 1177. Exchange.

Making It Pleasant.

Bobbie to young man who has come to see his sister: "Did you want the new driver? What should I want with that, Bobbie? Bobbie—Oh, I heard you say yesterday she thought you had a screw loose somewhere."—London Mail.

Change of Direction.

"What became of that man who said he was going to be a candidate?" "His opponents made him change his route," replied Senator Morgan. "He started by running for office and ended by running for cover."—Washington Star.

Men's muscles move better when their souls are making merry music.—George Elliot.

KEEPING A PIANO IN TUNE.

Just All the Keys Every Time the Instrument Is Played.

The trained musician has little trouble in keeping his piano in excellent tune. But the amateur pianist who just plays little snatches of this and that soon finds that some of the keys are in much better tune than others.

The fault is not always that of the piano tuner, nor is it always due to the fact that the piano has been exposed to dampness or left in a strong draft of air. Usually it is because the amateur player doesn't use every key when he plays. The musician who plays merely for his own benefit and who is far from being a skilled pianist discovers that he plays better in some one key, and consequently he selects all his music from that key. The true musician plays all keys and has no preference for any particular one.

If for any length of time we play almost entirely in one key the notes which are not used are bound to produce a different sound from those which are used constantly.

The skilled musician runs his fingers lightly over the whole keyboard before starting any piece, thus bringing all the notes into action. But the clumsy amateur usually starts without the slightest pretense of a prelude or calling forth the different tones of the piano. No piano can be expected to keep long in perfect tune unless every key is used about as much as every other key. The well modulated instrument is the one whose notes all see equal amounts of service.

The piano, like the voice, must be evenly used to be perfect. Any one who talks in a high pitched voice and only calls forth the high tones of his throat cannot expect to talk in a low, well modulated voice when he never uses the low, soft strains. A cheap piano well taken care of will sound better if played by a musician who uses all the keys than a higher priced one which is only allowed to produce the tones of the single key which the amateur player can read best.—New York American.

CARVED JADE.

Its Great Charm Lies in Its Exquisite Color Effects.

There is a great charm about the stone called jade, which, from prehistoric times, has been carved into ornaments and implements. It is a close grained, hard, massive substance, showing a peculiar luster on the cut surfaces and possessing a distinctive color, usually some shade or blending of green or blue. It is sufficiently rare to prevent objects made of it from becoming commonplace, being found only in moderate quantities in certain parts of the world.

China has always been famous for its jade, and it is found also in Siberia, Turkestan, New Zealand, Egypt and northwestern America. Another name for it is nephrite, from the Greek word for kidney, an old belief being that it had curative powers over kidney diseases.

Much of the charm of jade objects arises from the exceedingly rich and variegated colors of the materials. These colors are not glaring or conspicuous, but subdued and beautifully harmonious, and the artists in the finest specimens have taken advantage of the distribution of the various tones and thus to heighten the effect of their designs while bringing out the contrasts of color.

Often the most exquisite effects are produced by the varying shades of color running through the carved figures. Among the colors characteristic of jade and jadeite are emerald green, "mutton fat," tea green, violet, "carnation" and yellow. Nearly all these shades are sometimes found distributed through a single specimen. The rarest combinations are said to be of violent and emerald green.—Garrett P. Service in Spokane Spokesman-Review.

Amlanthine Cloth.

The finest variety of asbestos is known as amlanthine, and the most beautiful specimens of this come from Tarentaise, in Savoy. Hence the fabric woven from asbestos is sometimes known as amlanthine cloth. Charles Magne is said to have had an amlanthine tablecloth, which he once ordered to be thrown into the fire for the entertainment of his guests.—London Standard.

Mother Carey's Chickens.

"Mother Carey's chickens" is a nautical name for stormy petrels, those day-webfooted birds which sailors regard with such awe. When a storm is imminent they collect under the stern of a ship, and superstitious seamen believe they follow vessels with the intention of picking up the souls of wrecked sailors and carrying them to heaven.

Taking a Chance.

"I want to help you," said the funny man, "but I'll give you a nickel I'm afraid you won't put it to good use." "Well," replied the philosophic trouper, "a nickel ain't enough to do much harm with, or much good, either, so take a chance, governor."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

His Business.

"That baker in the most valuable man we have in the place, always ready to back up any movement with a cash contribution." "But, then, you know it is a baker's business to be always ready with the dough."—Baltimore American.

Family Japs.

Hub—Well, it takes two to make a quarrel, as I'll show you. Wife—That's just like a quarrelsome man. You'll sit there and think mean things.—Boston Transcript.

HUSBAND RESCUED DESPAIRING WIFE

After Four Years of Discouraging Conditions, Mrs. Bullock Gave Up in Despair. Husband Came to Rescue.

Calron, Ky.—In an interesting letter from this place, Mrs. Bettie Bullock writes as follows: "I suffered for four years, with womanly troubles, and during this time, I could only sit up for a little while, and could not walk anywhere at all. At times, I would have severe pains in my left side."

The doctor was called in, and his treatment relieved me for a while, but I was soon confined to my bed again. After that, nothing seemed to do me any good.

I had gotten so weak I could not stand, and I gave up in despair.

At last, my husband got me a bottle of Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I commenced taking it. From the very first dose, I could tell it was helping me. I can now walk two miles without tiring me, and am doing all my work."

If you are all run down from womanly troubles, don't give up in despair. Try Cardui, the woman's tonic. It has helped more than a million women, in its 50 years of continuous success, and should surely help you, too. Your druggist has sold Cardui for years. He knows what it will do. Ask him. He will recommend it. Begin taking Cardui today.

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CASNOW

LURE OF CHECKERS

A Game That Has Been Played For Twenty Centuries.

LONG KNOWN AS "DRAUGHTS."

Plato and Homer Mentioned the Game in Their Writings, and Many Relics of It Have Been Unearthed From the Tombs of Ancient Egypt.

In the messengers' room of a big industrial plant two boys hovered meditatively over a checkerboard of red and black squares and moved their "men" from square to square with much premeditation. An old man glanced that way and, hunched by the contest, stopped and looked on. Taking the liberties of the rights that his years warranted, he suggested a move and was soon absorbed in the game. Another man came by and stopped, and soon there was a group around the silent and intent contestants. The lure of checkers was upon them.

This game in slightly modified forms has exercised its fascination upon the human race for centuries that cannot be counted. "Checkers" is a new name for an ancient game. To English speaking people it was long known as "draughts," and in all the languages of civilized men it has a name. There are variations in the way of playing it, but it is the familiar checkers of our time just the same.

So many things come to light out of the ancient tombs of Egypt that it strikes the modern man as remarkable how many articles they buried with men in those dim, long gone ages, but out of tombs at least twenty centuries old explorers, excavators and tough breakers have brought forth pieces of checkerboards and the disks which for some reason are called "men." And as such things have been found in tombs that were sealed twenty centuries ago it is possible that some time in very much older tombs explorers may find relics of checkers.

In the British museum one of the exhibits in the Egyptian collection is a board and men of the ancient game which came out of one of those ancient tombs. Some of the oldest of the mural decorations of ancient Egypt depict players engaged in draughts, or whatever the ancient Egyptians may have called the game.

Classic references may be found to draughts. Plato mentioned it and writes that it was the invention of an Egyptian whom he called Hermes Trismegistus, but where and how Plato got the information are not clear. It is very easy to say that such and such a man invented such and such a game, but close investigation usually proves that he hit on some adaptation or evolution of a very much older game.

Tracing the genesis of a game of skill or chance usually leads the investigator too far back in the mists of the past to be sure that he has found the correct answer.

This game is also mentioned by Homer, and he records the observation that it was played during the period with which the "Odyssey" deals. There is little doubt that the Greeks played the game and that at a later period the Romans played a variant of it, which they called "latrunculi." It was early played through northwestern Europe and was played there at such a remote period that it was said to have been one of the few things which were not introduced in that region by the Romans.

It was one of the most popular games in Europe during the sixteenth century. In the library of Congress are several old books treating of the game. Samuel Johnson once wrote a preface to a book on the game of draughts which one William Payne had composed at the expense of much time and effort.

Students of checkers and very old players of the game recall the names of Anderson, an Englishman, and Wylie, "the herd ladle," who were famous checker players about half a century ago. Wylie traveled all over the world playing contests with local checker experts and enthusiasts. Morton, an English player, and two Americans, Yates and Barker, succeeded to the fame of Anderson and Wylie.—Washington Star.

Richard Cromwell.

Oliver Cromwell tried to train his son to be a worthy successor as protector, but the attempt was a failure. Richard was easy going and amiable and more addicted to sports than to statecraft. He was the acknowledged head protector from Sept. 3, 1658, to May 25, 1659, but cut little figure as such. He did not relish official duties and much preferred having a good time. The cavaliers called him "Queen Dick," and others still less respectfully spoke of him as "Fumblehead Dick." He was glad to quit when parliament told him to get out. After his abdication, however, he conducted himself with credit and even with dignity. He lived in quiet retirement for fifty-three years and died July 13, 1712, at the ripe old age of ninety.—Argonaut.

The Shrew.

The shrew was originally the shrew mouse, which, when her young were helpless, would fight desperately in their defense, and so well known was the courage of this little animal, which would even go out of its way to seek an enemy at times when the best use of protection, that the word became applied to a woman who was ever ready to seek a quarrel.

Be silent or say something better than silence.—Pythagoras.

HELPING THE PRESIDENT.

John Cheerfully Backed McKinley in a Diplomatic Crisis.

At the time of the Boxer rebellion President McKinley was taking a needed rest at his home in Canton, O. The long distance telephone was situated between two windows running to the floor of the room. Under one of them, projecting from the foundation of the house, was a faucet of water to the lawn. One morning the president was called to the long distance telephone by Secretaries Hay and Root. A message had been received in Washington from the czar of all the Russias and the German emperor. It requested that the president of the United States should place the American soldiers under the command of Count Waldersee, the German general, in order to insure harmony of action on the part of the allied armies.

There was some pacing going on in the street opposite the house, and as the day was warm the workmen became thirsty, so one of their number was sent for water. While the chief executive was consulting with his secretaries concerning this important matter over the telephone, John walked up, hung his pull on the faucet and turned on the water. The water running into the pull made a great deal of noise and disturbed the president, the windows being open. He asked his secretaries to wait a moment, and then, leaning forward and looking out of the window, said:

"John, that water running in the pull makes a very disturbing noise, and I am busy talking over the long distance telephone. Please turn it off for a few moments."

"All right, major," replied John, and turning off the water he filled his pipe and lighted it, and then, sitting down with his back to the house, listened to the conversation which the president was carrying on.

Here was the ruler of a hundred millions of people engaged in the transaction of most important and serious public business, and there was a common laborer intruding himself into the transaction, but McKinley was not impatient, nor did he resent this interference. He declined to his secretaries over the telephone the reply, commenting that the American troops should be placed under the command of the German general on the condition that this government at any time reserved the right to revoke the permission, provided the policy of the army so commanded ran in any way counter to the honor of the United States.

Having dictated this important dispatch, the president hung up the receiver.

"John," he said, "I am through now, and you can turn on the water again."

John did so and then, leaning on the chimney sill, said:

"Major, I hope you are going to settle that Chinese question all right. You don't need to be too darn yielding, for all of us boys are behind you."—New York Times.

Inspiration in Dreams.

Coleridge must be added to the list of authors who have found inspiration in dreams, for he himself has told us that he composed over 200 lines of the "Kubla Khan" during a sleep of three hours. On awaking he wrote down the fragment now existing, but the interruption of a visitor banished the rest from his mind. The first idea of "The Ancient Mariner," too, was suggested to the poet by a dream of his friend Crickchank. And Kipling's "Greatest Story in the World" was but the half remembered dream of a commonplace young man.—London Mail.

What Makes Mirrors Reflect?

Mirrors that are made of glass have metal placed on one side of the glass. The light will pass through the glass, but will not pass through the metal backing. Light has the property of bounding from a surface that it cannot penetrate, the same as a ball would when thrown against a surface that it cannot penetrate. The light passes through the glass of the mirror, meets the metal backing and then bounces from it. This bounding of the light from the metal surface is called reflection, and mirrors are said to reflect.—St. Nicholas.

A Garmen Legend.

The Germans have a legend of Frederick Barbarossa that he is not dead, but in an enchanted sleep, sitting with his knights at a marble table in the cavern of Kyffhausen. His long red beard has grown during this long enchantment and, covering the table, descends to the floor, and he sits thus waiting the moment that will set him free. There he has been kept for long centuries. There he must stay for ages.

One of a Pair.

The applicant for the post of butler seemed somewhat dense, but in other respects fairly suitable. Almost as an after thought the mistress of the house put a final query. "I suppose you are a single man?" she asked.

"Er—er—no, mum," he stammered.

"I'm twins!"—London Opinion.

His Objection.

Scottish Bachelor—Will ye have some tea? Visitor—Eh, please don't trouble! Bachelor—It's no the trouble! It's just the expense.—London Punch.

Hard Work.

"Pa, what is meant by literary endeavor?"

"Trying to sell the stuff, son."—Birmingham Age Herald.

The more that fortune smiles the more one ought to tremble.—P. de La Rochefoucauld.

McCULLOUGH STANDS BY MODEL LICENSE

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 28.—Thesa-loun men of Owensboro are following the lead of J. W. McCulloch, wealthy distiller, who has recently taken his seat as a member of the Common Council of Owensboro, and who in his maiden speech before the body declared that he is unalterably opposed to granting a license to any saloon keeper who should be found guilty of violating any of the city's ordinances, or whose character or reputation was known to be bad or to anyone who should permit disorders in his place of business. The well-regulated condition of the saloons of the city of Owensboro since that recent statement was made has been steadily growing better, the most recent development being the circulation of the following pledge and its signing by every saloon keeper of the city:

"For my own protection and for the protection of my business I hereby pledge myself and myself to sell intoxicating liquors to a known habitué or minor in my place of business, or to anyone for them, nor will I permit anyone to treat known habitué or minor in my place of business if I can help it."

The saloon men, who laid this pledge before Mayor Hickman, stated to him that it had been willingly signed by all of them, and they called upon him to urge the Council to exercise its right of refusing to any who should violate it a renewal of license.

GIANT SUBMARINES PLAN FOR U. S. NAVY

Washington, Dec. 27.—Sea-going submarines of 2,000 tons displacement probably soon will be sought for the American navy as a result of lessons learned by Navy Department experts from the European war and recent maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet. It is possible, it was learned tonight, that the first five submarines included in the Administration's five-year building program will approach this size, although the estimates submitted were based on boats of the 1,300-ton class.

In contrast to this development of a type of giant submarine, naval officers are inclined to believe that the so-called coast defense boats will be standardized at about 400 tons displacement. The name should be, it is asserted, harbor defense rather than coast defense craft as it has been demonstrated that the sphere of action of these boats is limited to a hundred miles or less off shore.

Twenty-five smaller submarines are included in the Administration programme for this year, at an estimated cost of between \$600,000 and \$700,000 each. The estimate would provide for vessels of 600 to 700 tons displacement. Increasing the size of the fleet of submarines and decreasing that of the smaller boats could be accomplished, it is pointed out, without altering the total expenditure proposed.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Notice.

All parties having claims against the estate of James W. Burden, deceased, present them properly proven within 30 days to

PHILLIP T. SMITH, Admr., 352 Fordville, Ky.

CASHIER SHOOTS ROBBERS AND REGAINS MONEY

Grant, Okla., Dec. 27.—After having been thrown into the bank vault with his hands tied by two youths who today robbed the bank of Grant of \$4,000, Cashier Webb slipped out of his bonds, intercepted the bandits and shot and badly wounded both. The robbers, whose names officers gave as Claude Jones, 23, and Arthur McFarland, 17, were taken to jail at Hugo tonight. Physicians said Jones probably would die.

A customer who was in the bank when the robbers entered was driven with the cashier into the vault, the door of which the youths could not lock. Webb loosened his hands and as the bandits left the building he pushed out the vault door and obtained a shot gun. Taking a short cut to the railroad station Webb concealed himself behind a pile of ties. As the bandits approached Webb ordered them to put up their hands. They failed to obey and the cashier opened fire. The money was recovered.

Notice.

We have receipts for all who owe us. Please call and get yours.

E. W. FORD,
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1916 HAPPY NEW YEAR TO EVERYBODY!

Again it is a pleasure beyond expression that we can say to our host of loyal customers "Happy New Year to you," and we with equal emphasis extend it to everybody.

Old 1915 has dealt kindly with our great nation. While millions of human beings are engaged in the biggest and most terrible war in the history of the world, the dove of peace hovers over the Stars and Stripes and our peace-loving people are feeding the hungry and starving and transacting a large percentage of the business of the world. After all, in summing up the pleasure-producing elements of our daily existence, nothing contributes more to our happiness than the faithful discharge of our daily duties and our honest dealings one with another.

Our intentions with reference to our dealings with our customers have been actuated by the highest motives and any mistakes that have occurred have been purely of the head and not of the heart.

Customers, your loyal support lifts our hearts from this normal sphere and we gasp, to check an outward expression of our happiness.

When we look back and can count three generations of many, many families that have been every day loyal customers of this store, we are glad we are living and feel that our labors in behalf of our customers have not been in vain.

Customers And Friends!

This store is as much your store as it is ours and with a stalwart determination and an unrelenting energy we propose, as far as lies within us, to deal honest and fair with you, placing your interest and ours on an equality, making you co-partners in the happiness it merits and the utmost success it attains. In the exercise of these prerogatives you have a measure of obligations to meet. Your honest effort in meeting these obligations will contribute largely to your happiness at the close of 1916.

We welcome the New Year, realizing that its opportunities and its possibilities are going to be largely the result of our undivided efforts. It will be according to your and my predetermined, honest effort, systematically and energetically prosecuted.

Your expressions and evidences of appreciation lighten our burdens and spur us on to higher and greater achievements.

Couple Your Efforts With Ours

in maintaining the prestige of this mammoth institution. We'll widen its usefulness to the community. We'll extend its benefits to hundreds of others and in the closing hour of this New Year we may be supremely happy in the benefits received as well as the good we have enabled others to enjoy.

With no dark spots on the retiring year, we extend good wishes to everybody for peace, happiness and prosperity during the New Year.

Your Obedient Servants,

E. P. Barnes & Bro.
BBAYR DAM, KY.